Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

APRIL 26TH 1958 20 CENTS

THE RECESSION
Where Do We Stand?
When Will It End?

BY MAURICE HECHT

Fusion and Confusion: Dilemma of Diplomacy

BY MAXWELL COHEN

Parlor Politics And The Video Vote

BY MARTIN GOODMAN

Watch For New Play In Copper Market

BY DAVID GRENIER

Rev. Dr. J. R. Mutchmor: Thundering Theology: Page 14

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Gordon Donaldson

Utterances of Rev. Dr. J. R. Mutchmor, about almost every aspect of modern society, are published with predictable regularity in the news pages of every Canadian daily newspaper. As secretary of the United Church's Board of Evangelism and Social Service, he skilfully exposes to the glare of publicity an almost infinite variety of sins, evils and excesses. Toronto *Telegram* reporter Gordon Donaldson catches up with the good doctor on page 14 of this issue.

J. A. H. Hunter

J. A. H. Hunter, a retired Royal Navy Commander and author of SATURDAY NIGHT's puzzler and the popular newspaper feature "Fun With Figures" has produced a collection of puzzles called "Figurets" (Oxford University Press, $2.75). His last collection, "Fun With Figures", published almost two years ago, is in its third printing. Mr. Hunter's contribution to this issue is on page 22.

David Grenier

The copper market is just about ready for another play. Recent strength in commodity markets and quickening stock market interest point to promoters giving Canadians' favorite speculative medium another whirl this year. David Grenier, Toronto newspaper financial writer, tells how to judge the merit of any future copper play and what to keep in mind about previous promotions, on page 18.

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Letters

Sleight of Hand

May I make a comment on John A. Stevenson's article in your issue of March 29th?

The Bank of Canada Annual Report for 1957 asserts that the Bank reversed its policy last August and undertook a monetary expansion in order to combat the deteriorating economic situation. Indeed, this assertion is made no less than six times in a report of only forty-five short pages, and the graph showing the increase in the money supply in late 1957 is printed twice. Mr. Stevenson has apparently accepted this assertion and the figures given in its support quite uncritically. The fact is that when the official statistics are carefully examined, the increase in the money supply was not $481 million, as claimed in the Report, but more like the relatively insignificant sum of $96 million. This part of the Bank's Report, indeed, is very little above the level of a hoax, and has immeasurably impaired the esteem which the Bank of Canada once enjoyed among independent economists. Evaluation of monetary policy is a difficult enough job without our having to watch the Bank of Canada for statistical sleight of hand designed to support, in retrospect, a change in policy which did not, in fact, occur.

OTTAWA H. S. GORDON

Canadian Patriotism

The article called "Spoon-Fed Patriotism Won't Work in Canada" by Hugh Garner in the issue of your magazine of March 29th, moves me to heated disagreement on many points.

Mr. Garner places great emphasis on the idea that there is no Canadian national pride among English speaking Canadians. If my family and I are any example, this is simply not true. Racially, I am a healthy mixture of English, Scotch and Irish — with a touch of Danish and French for good measure. My husband can also claim English, Irish and Austrian ancestors. Yet both of us consider ourselves to be completely Canadian. Unlike Mr. Garner, I feel no tingle of pride up my spine for the accomplishments of Englishmen, past or present, but I have felt many tingles over Canadian deeds at war and peace . . .

Am I a unique member of Canadian society? That, I very much doubt, for I know many people who share my views and opinions. We are not "jingoists", nor are we members of the I.O.D.E. We are Canadians, wholly and proudly. We sing both "O Canada" and "God Save the Queen", since is it not our pride that Elizabeth II is Queen of Canada? We would be happy to pay respect to any flag which gave due recognition to our varied national traditions, but we are quite content to continue the use of the National Ensign or the Union Jack, since we regard a flag as merely a symbol of a love and loyalty which goes far deeper than mere externals.

MONTREAL ALLANA REID SMITH (MRS. F. W.)

Money or Brains?

The article in your March 29th issue on Canadian schools by Eugene Forsey seems to have been written with a view to provoking letters such as this. So who am I to disappoint Mr. Forsey?

It happens that I agree heartily with 90% of what Mr. Forsey says. However, his remarks about "mop", "hop", "bug", "jug" and the very misleading picture and its caption accompanying the article are ridiculous. The children in the picture are obviously not children of age 10 but are certainly 6 or 7 year olds taking grade 1 work. I have before me two word lists that my grade 1 six year old son left at home recently. Less than a quarter of the words are three-letter words.

In fact, my experience with my two elementary school children is that the teaching of reading today in our schools is greatly superior to in the instruction I was subjected to in the 20's and 30's . . .

The only other sin committed by Mr. Forsey is in omitting to put half the blame on the parents. Every teacher agrees that the prime impediment to imparting knowledge is the failure of many parents to provide the student with a fertile home environment upon which to cast the seeds of knowledge. This may involve the unhappy atmosphere in the home as well as a stupid (or just neutral) attitude of disinterest or non-participation towards academic and intellectual development and achievement.

My view is that you can play about with the curriculum with a view to toughening standards and you can promote better teaching until hell freezes over before you will improve the academic standards of the nation by 10%. The real area for substantial improvement is in striking at the situation in the home. Because it is unlikely that anything can be done to make most

homes much happier, the main target should be in developing a healthy attitude amongst a larger segment of parents with respect to intellectual achievement.

VANCOUVER R. D. PLOMMER

The answer to your big question about what we do need most within our Canadian Schools appears to me as being at least threefold as follows: 1, More Money; 2, Many More Youngsters, and 3, Still Better Learned Brains, as to manoeuvering the whole of it.

MONTREAL ROGER DEBLOIS

BRAVO!

TORONTO DAVID G. BRYCE

First, Bless SATURDAY NIGHT and Dr. Forsey for publishing and writing a fine article on Canadian Education. Second, a vigorous objection to the title "What do we need most in Canadian Schools: Money or Brains?" Any moderately intelligent adult knows that more money could be used if spent wisely. But the need is for brains. Dr. Forsey makes that point very clear. My point is that the question itself should never be put to the general public in large type. At the very mention of the word "money", the average Canadian becomes spellbound, immediately thinks of our good neighbors to the south and the usual great big inferiority complex is showing. Let us hope that this article will give us the nerve and backbone to stir up the most violent controversy ever known in this wonderful country of ours.

LACHINE, P.Q. H. J. DUBRULE

Hospital Plan

One of our members in the Province of Quebec has brought to my attention an article appearing in your issue of March 1st, under the heading "INSURANCE", by William Sclater, and dealing with the Ontario Hospital Plan.

The last paragraph of this article in dealing with suggested benefits under the "Frost" Hospital Plan includes the following:— "use of operating theatres and equipment including anaesthetics."

While this is not a mis-statement in the sense in which it is meant in the Plan, it does suggest to the uninformed lay-reader that this includes the services of the Anaesthetist, who is a private medical practitioner. The word "anaesthetics" in this context means anaesthetics supplies such as gases and drugs, and in order to avoid misapprehension on the part of the reader it should be so stated.

Any correction which you may be able to provide for the sake of your readers will be appreciated.

TORONTO R. A. GORDON, M.D.,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Canadian Anaesthetists' Society.

Who will look after Erika... where will she go?

This is Erika aged 4. She lives with her aged, broken grandmother. They have known only loneliness and despair. Her parents, driven from their native Estonia, met in a forced labor camp in Germany. Here Erika was born. Broken in health and spirit, her parents died in anguish for the safety of their beloved child. With little more hope than at the beginning, and in spite of utter misery, Erika and her grandmother fled into the Western Zone, driven by a fierce longing for home and roots. Home has been a DP barracks, cold, bare and damp. To them all is lost. There is no chance to emigrate. How long can her sick grandmother look after Erika . . . where will she go?

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Ottawa Letter

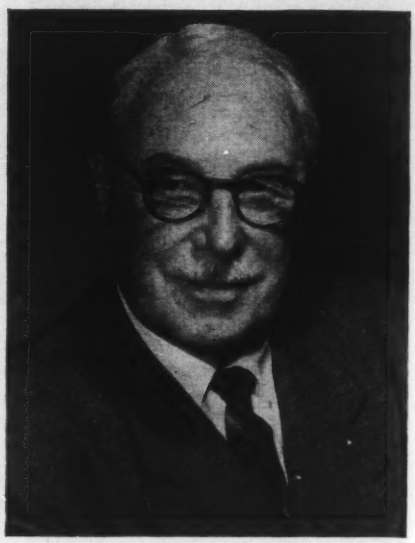
by John A. Stevenson

Second Thoughts About March

A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER of contributors to the avalanche of ballots, which gave the Diefenbaker Ministry an overwhelming mandate, are now having second thoughts about their votes and regretting that they did not use them to provide the country with a stronger opposition at Ottawa. The cold truth is that one of the most efficient and satisfactory Houses of Commons that the Canadian people ever elected has been replaced by a very unsatisfactory assembly. It is once more a very unfair representation of political sentiment as the Progressive-Conservative party, polling about 53% of the popular vote has secured almost 80% of the 265 seats and under a system of proportional representation its quota would have been only 140, instead of 208. The great weakness of the opposition will be that in its ranks, only 57 strong, there are only about a dozen debaters of proven competence and therefore it will be unable to sustain effectively a prolonged debate and it will be under the same disability as the oppositions were in the Parliaments elected in 1949 and 1953.

So there is now installed at Ottawa what is called a strong Government and the records of such administrations are no tale of consistent success, because a powerful opposition always operates as a healthy check upon ministerial lethargy and arrogance. Prime Minister Diefenbaker is credited with voicing the hope that some of the younger members of his party will cultivate a habit of independence and it will be interesting to see whether some of them take his suggestion seriously or whether the whole mass of Tory backbenchers follow the example of their Liberal predecessors during their party's long ascendancy and behave like a flock of docile sheep. If half a dozen of the Liberal members, who sensed the arrogant folly of their leaders' course of action about the pipe line for gas in 1956, had had the courage to protest against it, their party would not be in its present sorry plight.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Diefenbaker is cock of the walk and the tone of his pronouncements indicates that he intends to be the unquestioned master of his cabinet and follow the precedent of King Louis XIV of France, who said *"L'état, c'est moi"*. But, after his return from his holiday in Bermuda, he need not eat the bread of idleness for lack of urgent problems, which need wise treatment. One of his first tasks will be to re-organize his cabinet in order to fulfil his pledge to give additional Ministers to Quebec, if it sent him more supporters in the House of Commons. He can relieve Mr. Green and Mr. Fulton of the burden of supervising two departments and have thereby available for new recruits the Ministries of Citizenship and Immigration and of Defence Production, while the office of President of the Privy Council was left vacant. Moreover it is understood that certain veteran members of the Cabinet like Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, General Pearkes and Colonel Brooks would not be averse to escaping from the warfare of elections to the tranquil haven of the Senate and that Mr. Noulan has an aspiration to adorn the bench of Nova Scotia. So the Prime Minister might have half a dozen places in his cabinet at his disposal for the introduction of fresh blood and at least two of them will have to be allocated to Quebec. Tory members from this province who sat without any office in the last Parliament, will certainly think that their claims to promotion should have priority, but apparently the recent upheaval in Quebec has sent to Ottawa a group of Tory recruits whose qualifications for seats in the Cabinet are rated good. In this category the names which receive most commendation in the press are those of Noel Dorion (Bellechasse) Pierre Sevigny (Longueuil) Yvon Tasse (Quebec East) and Paul Martineau (Pontiac-Temiscamingue). The Prime Minister is not blessed with the forgiving spirit, which would make certain opponents of his elevation to his party's leadership like Mr. Fleming and Mr. Balcer congenial colleagues in his Cabinet, but evidently any move for their elimination has been postponed, because it has been explicitly announced Mr. Fleming will present the next Budget.



General Pearkes: Up to the Senate?

Mitchell Sharp: Voluntary retirement.

Nor is it likely that Mr. Diefenbaker will act upon the exhortation of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* that he undertake a purge in the higher ranks of the civil service on the ground that the long indoctrination of many of them with Liberal ideas must make them unreliable servants of a Tory Ministry. But several ministers have testified publicly that, since they took office, they have enjoyed faithful and efficient service from all their subordinate officials and in the light of this testimony any reintroduction of the "spoils system" in the civil service would shock the country. The best source of credit for a government is competent enlightened administration and the federal civil service is going to be the poorer through the voluntary retirement of two of its ablest senior members, Mitchell Sharp, Deputy-Minister of Trade and Commerce and W. J. Bennett, president of two Crown corporations, Atomic Energy Ltd. and the Eldorado Mining and Refining Co. Ltd.

Meanwhile serious financial and economic problems confront the Govern-

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ment. Further evidence of the shrinkage of the federal revenues is supplied by the figures for February which show a deficit of 70.4 millions for the month as compared with a surplus of 7.8 million dollars in February, 1957 and, since substantial declines in the profits of corporations in 1957 and in labor income have been revealed, it seems almost inevitable that Mr. Fleming will have to budget for deficit. Again while the resumption of outdoor work is bringing some alleviation of unemployment it remains a very serious and expensive problem while foreign trade, always a large factor in Canadian prosperity, is diminishing and the cost of living continues to rise and stimulates demands for higher wages by railwaymen and others.

Meanwhile all the parties in opposition are licking their wounds and engaging in analyses of the causes of their reverses. The popular vote of the Liberals shows that they are still a formidable party, but before they can hope for a recovery of power at Ottawa, they will have to rebuild their organization from the grass roots and gain control of a number of provincial administrations. A belief is cherished in some quarters that as the result of the election the two-party system is going to be restored in full flower and Mr. Pearson is being counselled to shape the policies of his party on such Leftist lines that the supporters of the C.C.F. will decide to merge with it.

But, while the ablest leaders of the C.C.F., Messrs. Coldwell, Knowles and Cameron, have lost their seats and there has been a serious defection of its agrarian supporters in western Canada, it is far from despondent about its future and has no intention of abandoning its socialist program. It has less reason than ever to love the Liberals, because in Saskatchewan Mr. Coldwell and some other members owed the loss of their seats to the fact that many Liberal voters in their constituencies, sensing that their own candidates had a slim chance of success, vented their ancient grudge against the C.C.F. by voting for the Tory nominees. But while the C.C.F. lost ground in the prairie provinces, it kept its seats in Ontario and made headway in many industrial constituencies to such an extent that its popular vote was only one tenth of one per cent below its total in 1957. In recent elections many industrial workers in Eastern Canada have been reluctant to vote for C.C.F. candidates because they felt that western agrarian elements had a dominating voice in the formulation of the party's policies, but this agrarian influence will henceforth be weaker and, if the depression is not checked, the C.C.F. will gain favor in industrial constituencies.

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Saturday Night

The Recession:

Where Do We Stand? When Will It End?

Steel industry is among brightest spots in economy's mixed outlook.

by Maurice Hecht

WHAT ARE THE CHANCES FOR an upturn in the Canadian economy this year?

An examination of the key factors can make us more optimistic about the immediate future than was possible last fall. There are a number of heartening signs. This year will break no records but it stands a good chance of being the year of the turnabout.

To get a good look at the picture, let's see where we have been, where we are now and where we might be going. (See also SATURDAY NIGHT's Business Index, page 35, for latest statistical information and evaluation.)

First, where have we been?

From 1939 to 1955, a period for which the Gordon Commission Report provides comprehensive statistics, there was a general, steady increase in population, employment, production and spending. From 1947 on this trend accelerated and reached a peak in 1956. In that year, the economy began to slow down and ushered in the current recession.

Here are the details from 1939 on:

Population increased 2.06 per cent per year from 1939 to 1955, jumped to a rate of 3.3 per cent in the 1947 to 1955 period and to 3.6 per cent from 1956 to 1957. This means our population grew more than 50 per cent faster in these last two years than in the whole 1939 to 1955 period.

Gross National Product — the total dollar value of all goods and services produced — jumped a mighty 5.16 per cent per year in constant dollars throughout the entire period despite the effects of inflation.

Civilian labor in industry and farming increased at an annual rate of 1.52 per cent from 1939 to 1955, jumped to 1.68 per cent in the last decade and then soared to 2.5 per cent between

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

The Televised Campaign:

Politics in the Parlor

by Martin Goodman

THE COLOR OF POLITICS is coming to Canadians in a sharp black and white today, the issues flattened and reduced to the 21-inch scope of the television screen.

The favorite appeal of Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker in the recent campaign was "My fellow Canadians, catch the vision!"

For every Canadian who caught it at a rally, cocktail party or railway stop, 50 caught it on one of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's free-time political broadcasts. The CBC says a record 5,600,000 Canadians — one out of three — tuned in to television to watch the Conservative sweep election night.

The Prime Minister, whose heavy schedule included an almost continuous round of meetings, personally met or addressed at most 100,000 people during the six-week campaign.

He appeared on five free-time telecasts over the 31-station connected English network. Nine non-connected stations received kinescopes. Audience research figures for the 1958 election are not complete but a projection of 1957 figures accounts for an audience of at least 5 million who saw the Prime Minister in at least one appearance.

The fact that Diefenbaker, judged an able television performer, delivered 208 seats is offset by the fact that Stanley Knowles, perhaps the best television performer, could not deliver even his own. But perhaps his effective telecasts shifted votes from one party to the other.

Television's value is attested by the CCF's Murdo Martin and Douglas Fisher, who used it as an intrinsic part of their successful campaigns in the last two elections. Said Fisher of C. D. Howe's concession in 1957:

"At that moment, Mr. Howe felt that television, a medium he detests, had beaten him."

Behind the cameras on election night: An estimated one out of three Canadians watched CBC telecast of Tory sweep.

When vote-seekers campaign in the living-room, it's not what they say that is so important; more often it's the way that they say it.

Able television performer Diefenbaker employed full-time professional aid to improve his television appearances and to create the desired impressions.

But Martin's campaign in Timmins and Fisher's in Port Arthur were not typical. First, they used private television stations where it is possible to buy time for political telecasts. This is not allowed on the CBC stations where three hours of free time was split by the parties. Second, Martin and Fisher deliberately chose television as a means of winning. They plotted their campaigns accordingly. No such emphasis has as yet been placed on the national telecasts.

Producers of the free television shows agree more planning is necessary even before the campaign begins if the parties are to make the most effective use of the medium.

Typical was a remark by David Walker, 30, who handled Conservative and CCF local and national shows out of Toronto:

"There's not much a local producer can do once the speaker is there. It's when the party draws up its campaign that it should consider what it wants television to do. The speakers are on tight schedules. By the time they get to the studio the producer can only make tech-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41

Pearson spent the better part of a day preparing for each telecast but his aversion for the medium prevented him from "coming through" to viewers.

CBC's Bruce Marsh probably had election night's toughest task in correlating efforts of network commentators into a smooth-running show.

English demonstrators indicate we are losing the propaganda battle but such battles have been won and lost before.

Fusion and Confusion: The Dilemma of Diplomacy

AMONG THE STRANGEST paradoxes in a conflict-laden time is the great, almost primeval, fear that now troubles us all at a moment when our triumphs over nature have never been more brilliant and when the prospects for easing the burdens of men are more within reach of all societies than ever before. That fear concerns the pollution of the thin band of our terrestial atmosphere and the poisoning of our species. For the atmosphere protects this whirling planet from cosmic rays and matter while at the same moment its oxygen makes all of life itself possible.

Oddly enough our fear of war itself, terrible and engulfing though it may be, has not quite that sinister quality now arising out of our knowledge of what atomic explosions and the "fallout" may do, not only to the living, but to others who have yet to inherit their earth. Our new fright comes from this threat to the progeny, this sword hanging over the race, as the genes are radiated and as mutations affect the species and transform the seed of men into the birth of monstrosities. The terror that has beset us since 1945, when we began to imagine nuclear warfare in some future clash between the powers, has been made bearable by the balance of bombs that now is the pivot for all diplomacy. Somehow, this stalemate of mutual dread gives us a confidence that warfare, global and atomic, is not a probability. Our concern, therefore, has moved to another level now based upon the mounting evidence of what atomic testing may be doing to the atmosphere.

The dilemma thus facing our diplomacy is a compound of many elements: the tactics of the cold war and the propaganda successes recently won by the Russians for Sputnik I and now for their suspension of atomic tests; the massive wish on the part of all people to be rid of threats both of war and pollution and the pressure of that public demand as it is felt particularly by responsive and responsible governments in the free world; the growing debate among some members of the Atlantic Alliance to seek a way out through refusing missile bases even though this may mean a weakening of the alliance itself; the struggle in Washington between, on the one side, the military and political realists who mortally distrust the Soviets and who say they need more tests to complete their arsenal and, on the other, those who think that there

Lord Russell leads an appeal to end tests.

U.S. demonstrations protest against rigid policy towards Russians.

The Russian propaganda campaign for suspension of atomic tests has struck a sympathetic chord in the massive wish of all people to be rid of threats of war and pollution.

by Maxwell Cohen

are greater gains ahead if short-run concessions about testing are now agreed to; and, finally, the confusion about fusion itself — the extent to which the average man simply does not know and cannot know, from the great range of conflicting scientific opinions, about the real measure of danger to our health today and to our posterity tomorrow from all the atomic explosions that since 1945 have filled our common air with their violence and their chemistry.

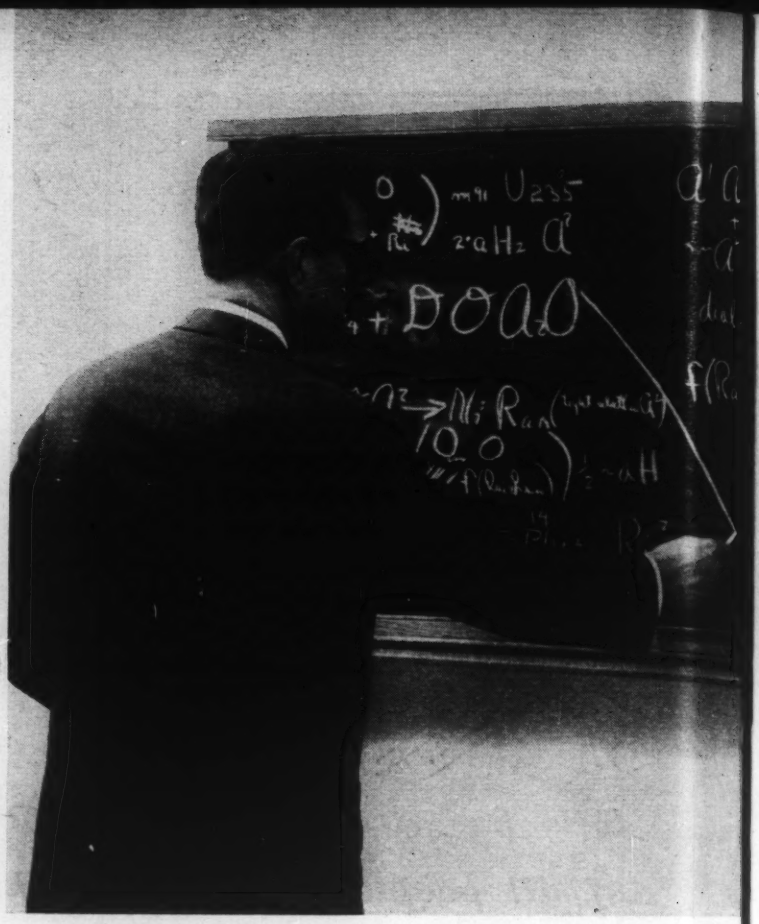
Two recent developments have brought the issue to a head. The first is the dramatic appeal led by Lord Russell in the United Kingdom, and Linus Pauling and others in the United States, demanding of their governments that not only should testing be stopped but that atomic weapons themselves should be disavowed, and unilaterally if necessary. And the second is the slow climb toward the summit, where atomic tests and weapons might have been a negotiable subject, but where, with Gromyko's recent announcement of Russian suspension, the agenda for the high meeting has lost its most viable item;

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

Delegation petitions secretary Dag Hammarskjold for UN aid in stopping tests though Russians made UN disarmament commission's work impossible.

School Teaching Should Be Glamorized

by Hume Wilkins



The teacher is clothed in drabness, although other professions may deck themselves with glory and great dignity.

WE HAVE MADE MOAN for a long time that brilliant graduates rarely choose teaching as a career. Other vocations are so enticing that only the dedicated and the desperate will take up the chalk and pointer. And yet we are all eager to have fresh drafts of young enthusiasts join the teachers' army.

Now a good army thrives on glory, and that, I think, is what we teachers need too. It would rejuvenate us. It would allure glory-mad youth into our forces, and give us new interest in ourselves as guardians of the state. Instead of waiting for the boon of a well-attended burial, we should have a good time while we are still around to enjoy it.

Other professions understand this. The Navy, bless them; the Army, splendid fellows; the Air Force, soaring birds, all understand. They go clad in fine feathers, they rise in rank with refreshing regularity, they cover their chests with the rainbow and their shoulders with fire. They swank about, they give and receive the tribute of salutes, they exercise themselves to the heady music of trumpet and drum, and they rejoice in the whole business. They have glamor, glory, delight, and it's good for them.

The law has its radiance too. Barristers "take silk", they drape themselves in seemly garments, and on occasion don plug hats. They hang certificates in their offices, they seal their documents in red and india on watermarked parchment, they modestly accept the royal initial, and at last grow Crown Attorneys and justices in fair round belly. The law, if it be an ass, is a well accoutred one.

Medicine gleams with prestige. Every doctor is a *Dr.*, and who would gainsay the distinction? He hangs framed Latin profundities on his waiting-room walls, he pays $125 apiece for suits, he drives a *real* car, and when practicing the inner mysteries of his art he wears that esoteric sterile garb untouched by human hands. He's in the movies, and the paperbacks too, and a best-seller to boot. And when he rises into the higher echelons of his profession, the rows of upper case adorning his name would astonish a wooden Indian. Like the lawyers too, he goes to Parliament, and jells into a statesman.

The church I allude to only *passim*. Collars, copes, and cassocks are fine things and noble, and so are gowns and swallowtails. D.D.'s are pleasant too, and all are the benefit of clergy.

But what of the teacher?

He clothes himself in college jacket and grey trousers, or in his second-best with the blaze of chalk dust across the hips. He works away at the job until he's 65, and then retires into even drabber dishabillé. Any honors received he earns by hard labor in the holidays, unless, rare circumstance, the gay red-robed degree is laid upon his shoulders by a generous *alma mater*. His funeral, I admit, is richly done.

I can think of teachers who deserved to be decked in

"Perhaps if we adorn the paedogogical plum tree with brighter flowers and sweeter fruit, young people will be more tempted to climb it." Here is a teacher's suggestion for enhancing the profession.

Let's have the gown back. Let us put on our hoods and even our caps. These are the ancient badges of scholarship.

life by a grateful public for the lustrous beings they were. My kindergarten mistress, Maggie Sault, was a devoted woman. She made more little children happy, and learned in their generation, than anybody I have known. My old Principal, J. D. Ramsay, was as noble a man as ever carried a clean white handkerchief in his pocket for emergencies. Perhaps these wise people might have refused honors, out of honest humility, but I suspect they would have been charmed with them. It is too late now.

How can society show esteem for its preceptors? I suggest three ways, although my motives, as a teacher, are quite rightly suspect. I am not averse to sharing in whatever glamor may hereafter enhance my profession.

I think teachers should dress up. In earlier times the gown was the indispensable sign of the scholar, and therefore of the teacher, since scholarship was his chief qualification. Let's have the gown back. Let us stand before our classes wearing the symbols of academic distinction, garments that reveal our learning. To the bachelor his gown, to the master his, to the doctor his, and to the teacher who lacks an academic degree, a gown of another pattern or a different color, but still a scholar's badge. When we meet in formal bevy, let us put on our hoods, if we have them, and even our caps, so that teaching may gain in style and color in the eyes of our students and the public.

I suggest that teachers be given a title. *Mentor* occurs to me as a good one. The dictionary entertains it honorably thus: "*Mentor*: (from *Mentor,* the counsellor of Telemachus, according to Homer), a wise or faithful adviser or monitor." Now that's good enough for anybody. And there are precedents for such a title. Members of the armed services, from yesterday's recruit to the field-marshal himself, have titles, and rejoice in them. To be even a Private is to be set apart from the world of civilians. The clergy are addressed as Father, Brother, Pastor, and the impressive adjective *Reverend* is prefixed to their names. Doctors of all kinds, as I have said, are rarely spoken of, or to, except by title. Lawyers, in court at least, are *counsel,* and their titular dignity is magnified from time to time by special offices and ranks. Let teach-

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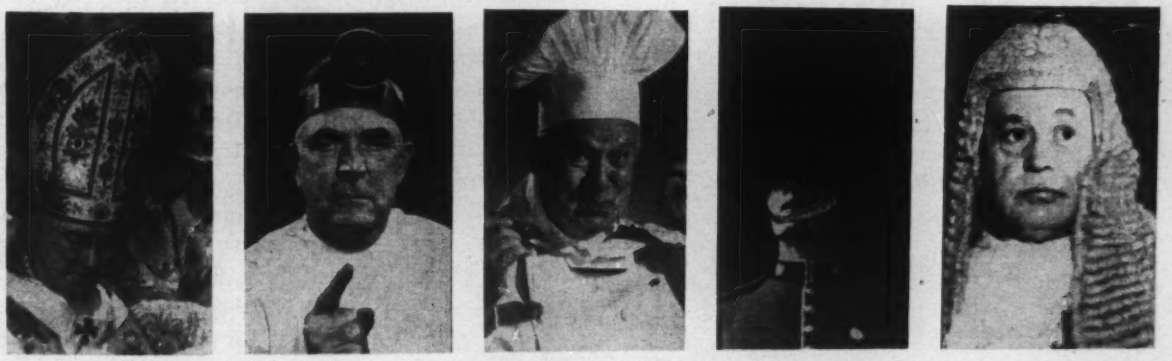
Other Professions Are Bedecked In Glory



The armed forces go clad in fine feathers. Barristers "take silk" and drape themselves in seemly garments. The doctor wears his esoteric sterile garb. The Church has its copes and collars. Even a chef has the dignity of a cap.

HIGH PROFITS, LUXURIES WORRY CHURCH--MUTCHMOR
Belleville, June 2—(CP)—Dr. J. R. Mutchmor, secretary of the board of evangelism and social service, United Church of Canada, yesterday appealed to the Christian churches to "challenge and evaluate the program and
MUTCHMOR FEARS O'KEEFE CENTRE LIQUOR OUTLET
Private bills committee of the Ontario legislature today approved a widening of the powers of
$64,000-QUESTION MENACE MUTCHMOR BLASTS TRE
Much Gratified
Dr. Mutchmor said he much gratified that Emile dinal Leger, of Montreal, who said opposed gambling in form, was restraining Prem Maurice Duplessis, of Queb from making his province sweepstake capital of Nor
BRIBE PEOPLE WITH MONEY--MUTCHMOR
Automation, TV Quiz And Working Mothers On Mutchmor Blacklist
U.S. Television Helps Increase Juvenile Crime Canada--Mutchmor

Possibly the most-quoted man in Canada, he seeks publicity for the cause but forbids articles about himself.

The Devil and Doctor Mutchmor

by Gordon Donaldson

EVERY WEEKDAY AT 7.45 a.m. a tall, silver-haired parson drives through seedy west-end streets to his downtown Toronto office. There he smiles to his three secretaries, sheds his suit coat and begins his daily battle with the devil.

The noise of that battle has rumbled across Canada for 21 years. It has been covered, enthusiastically, by every daily newspaper. Many public figures are among the wounded. Many clergymen would like to see an armistice.

But the Rev. Dr. James Ralph Mutchmor, at 65, still thunders ahead. His pronouncements as secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada, continue to shake both the church and Canada.

He flays betting, "booze", monopolies, working mothers, loose morals, obscenity, Big Business, Big Labour, Big Sport, raffles and bingo. He is the only man to admit reading Peyton Place *twice*.

The report for his board's annual meeting runs to 400 and 500 pages (and is known to the less reverent at United Church HQ as "Jim's directory of sin"). It covers almost every aspect of Canadian life from dope addiction to foreign policy and it sells for a dollar a copy.

On every aspect, Dr. Mutchmor has something terse, colorful and provocative to say:—

On alcohol—"The Canadian people are making damn

Self-appointed conscience of Canada's United Church, Rev. James Ralph Mutchmor does daily battle on the nation's front pages with booze, betting and bingo.

He calls Toronto's Yonge St. "Rum Row", describes it as "a disgrace to Canada" and also advocates higher prices for beer.

fools of themselves. They are drinking too much. . . ."

"Booze places spew out drunken drivers by the hundreds. . . .

"Every other driver on the street after midnight has been drinking".

Men and women drinking together "causes increased immorality and illegitimacy."

"It is high time the Federal government was stepping up the price of beer."

"Rum Row (Toronto's Yonge St.) is a disgrace to Canada."

On gambling—"God's place is threatened by the goddess of luck — the fickle lady who turns televiewers into weak-minded, empty-headed devotees of rags-to-riches quiz programs."

On working mothers — They are "sowing the seeds of teenage drinking, carousal, gambling and sexual promiscuity."

On monopolies—"There are agents of the devil who for profit seek ever greater control of the beer, wine and liquor businesses."

On economics — "To report huge profits, as auto and other companies are doing, is a sure road to communism. To cut farm production is a sin against God. To demand bigger wages and higher pensions as the powerful and rich unions are doing just makes it harder for the poor . . . to exist."

On temperance — "The Gospel comes alive on the temperance issue. The pastor must preach on it . . . the elder must be strong on it or get out."

Mutchmor fights "the goddess of luck".

On morals—More people are now living by "barnyard morals."

"Materialism beguiles us like a serpent. For many of our citizens there is too much for the gullet and too little for the mind and spirit."

Reading such statements, his opponents label Dr. Mutchmor a harsh, reactionary bigot. In print he often looks that way. In the flesh he is dignified but gentle with great personal charm. He manages to be dogmatic and humorous at the same time. He bears a strong facial resemblance to President Eisenhower and has the same boyish grin.

When at last month's board meeting Dr. Mutchmor announced, "I am not a publicity-seeker . . ." a ripple of amazement ran along the staid lines of churchmen.

The file of Mutchmor press clippings at United Church HQ is mountainous. He is probably the most-quoted man in Canada next to the Prime Minister.

He once told a newspaper church editor: "I don't care what you say I said as long as it gets on the front page."

He never complains of being misquoted and he has many newspaper friends.

But he shuns personal publicity outside his board work. The CBC

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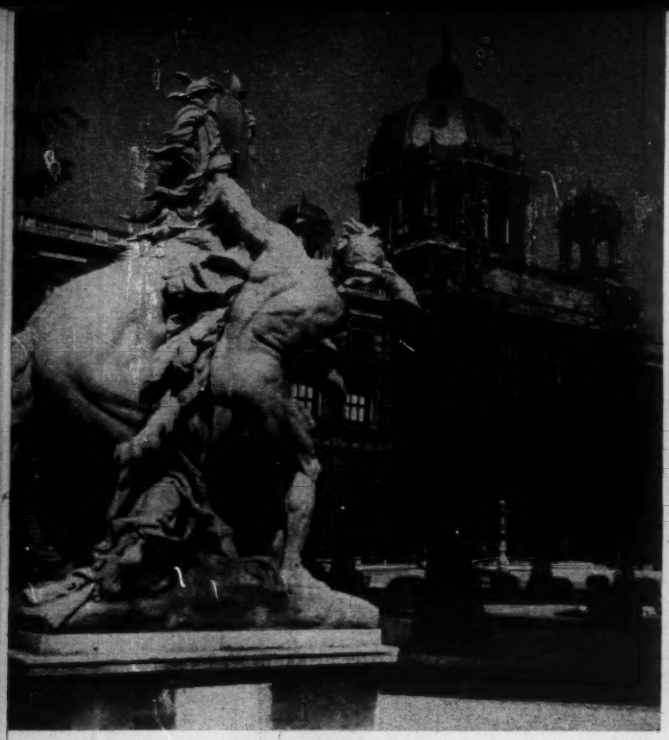


The Vienna Festival in June is an occasion to visit famous museums and galleries. Natural History Museum.

Travel

A folk festival at Shonbrunn. The conventional Austrian circuit can be made in seven days with satisfying results.

Practical Plans for Romantic Austria

by Virginia Creed

THAT THE SNOW-TOUCHED PEAKS, green valleys, quaint towns, castles, storied cities and immortal voice of Austria are romantic is widely known and, through the ages, the charm of the Austrians themselves, their ready welcome for strangers have been bywords among world travellers. Not so many realize, however, how easy, how practical it is to fit the dramatically beautiful, culturally rich little Danube land into any round-Europe travel plan, how simple it is to make a complete circuit of the country in as little as a week, to experience an entirely new, most satisfying way of life in a few days stop-over in one of the provincial capitals, a gay lake resort, a cosmopolitan spa or — of course — in lordly, light-hearted Vienna itself.

Location, accessibility, the range of excellent accommodations, the completeness of the public transport system, the network of roads, the holiday and sports facili-

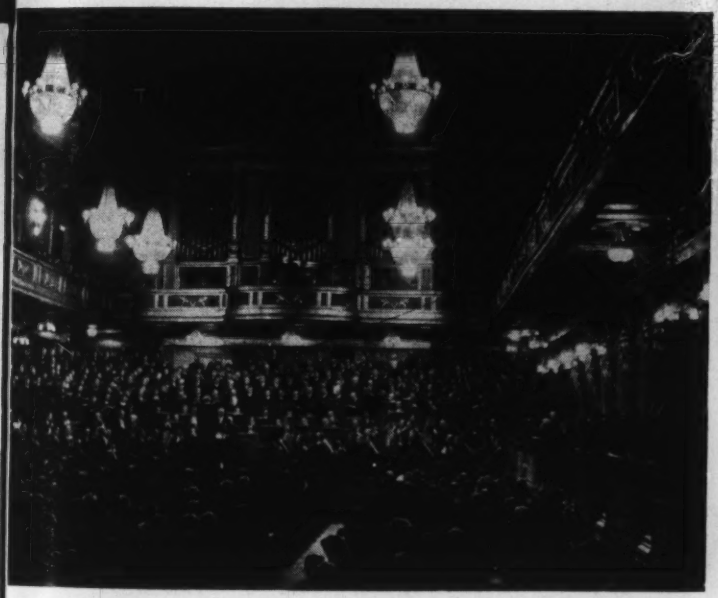
CONTINUED ON PAGE 37

Many visitors settle down in smaller communities and make bus excursions near and far, avoiding busy trains.

Innsbruck is headquarters for many Austrian travellers, reached by air from major cities.

Vienna State Opera House. Some travellers spend all their time in Vienna, enjoying music, theatre, and wine gardens.

Austrian mountain roads are excellent. The Grossglockner High Alpine Road rises to rim of great Pasternzen Glacier.



A concert in Vienna. A five-day luxury bus trip is available London to Vienna, via Brussels, Wiesbaden, and Heidelberg.

Austria has an excellent system of rail and bus routes. Trains are best for long runs, buses for short jaunts up the valleys.

Costumes, quaint inns and pretty villages are among the pleasures of some of the "undiscovered" areas, compared with the lordly air of the ancient cities.

Castle at Schonbrunn. A tantalizing sample of Austrian life can be had in weekend trip from nearby countries.

Austria has interests for sportsmen of all tastes, especially alpinists.

Weathervane of economic activity, an increase in copper prices could foreshadow better business climate.

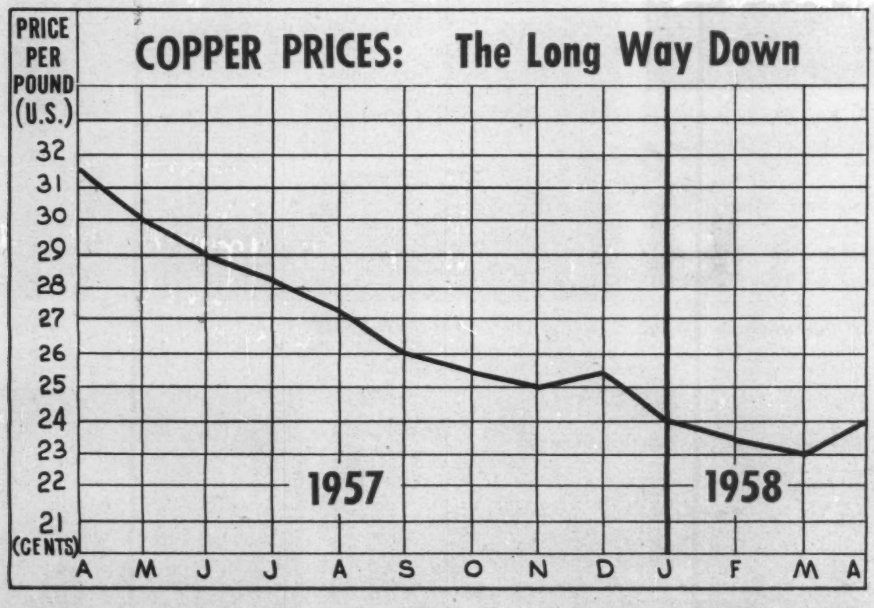
Watch for New Play In Copper Market

by David Grenier

THE STAGE IS SET for a play in Canadian copper stocks this summer. Recent strength for copper in London and New York commodity markets and preliminary stock market speculation are the indicators.

But while the indicators show a copper play is in the cards, they don't show the danger spots to watch for when it comes. This is the picture.

When you're down there's no way to go but up. That's the feeling of the copper industry after nearly two years of skidding prices for the red metal. Recently the feeling gained substance as copper prices climbed two cents on the London Metal Exchange in March — the most impressive advance since early 1956.



New York copper hasn't sold at 30 cents in more than a year. The long decline would argue against a rapid recovery in either the commodity or stock market.

It's important to note what happened as a result of that blip in copper's price: Because copper inventories are reported to be low, trading in copper futures soared to a post-war high on the New York Commodity Exchange as speculators hedged against a price rise before the end of the year; senior and junior copper issues on Canadian stock exchanges jumped as much as 30 per cent from the year's lows and — most important — brokers began talking about 30-32 per cent a pound copper. The current price is 24.75 cents a pound in Canadian funds.

Then, copper prices edged downward again in London and stock market speculation dropped off in Canada. But the signal had been given. In the commodity markets users were jittery in the face of low inventories and talk of higher prices. In the stock markets, speculators were shown to be ready for another copper market.

In some ways copper is more than a commodity. Traditionally, for example, it is a weathervane for economic activity. Thus, the slide in prices during the second half of 1956 foreshadowed the decline in activity of a year later. By the same token a rise in copper prices could foreshadow improved business conditions.

If North America is climbing out of its present business recession — and indicators such as the indexes of industrial production, employment, carloadings and

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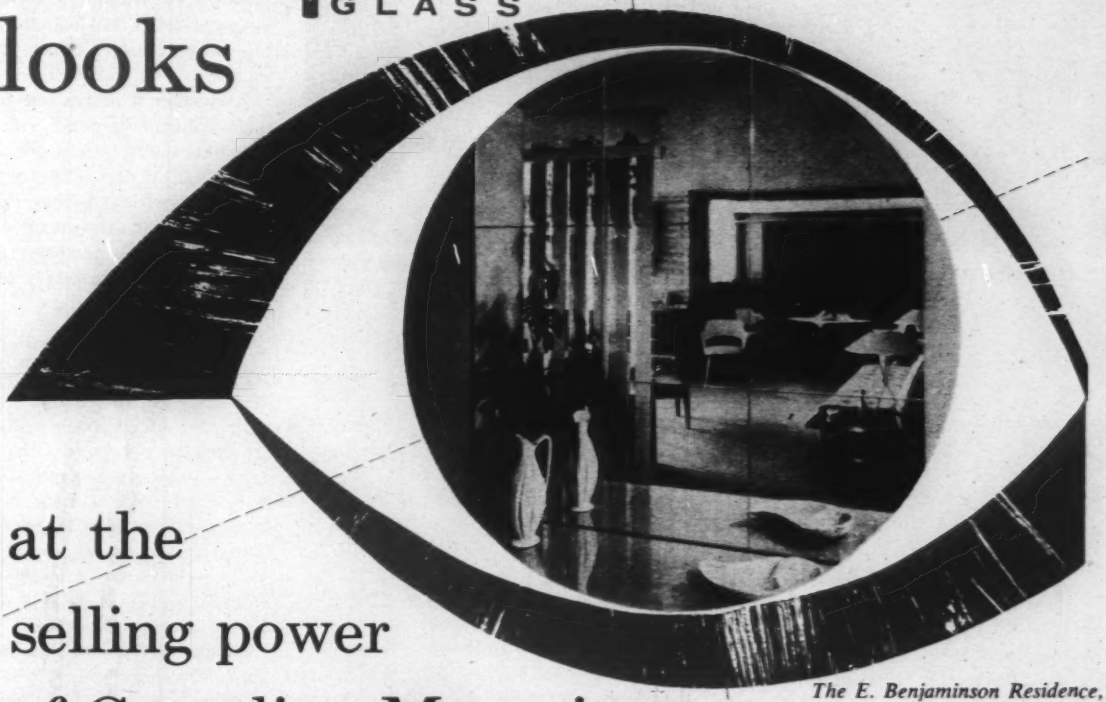
how Pilkington GLASS looks



The E. Benjaminson Residence, Winnipeg.

at the selling power of Canadian Magazines

For many years, Pilkington Glass Limited has been a leader in the field of glass — their products have become synonymous with beauty, comfort, and utility in the minds of Canadian home-owners and building designers.

For many years, too, Pilkington has been selling its products to Canadians through the medium of Canadian Magazines.

Here is another example of a fact that manufacturers in the quality-products field have discovered. Market leadership, and advertising in Canadian Magazines, often go hand in hand.

Mr. B. T. Tinling, Advertising Manager, Pilkington Glass Limited, expresses his company's opinions of the selling power of Canadian Magazines:

"Canadian Magazines have proved to be our most effective advertising medium. We believe there are two reasons for their success.

Quality products such as ours have a very strong and specific appeal to Canadian home-owners, and building designers . . . people who are interested in beauty, comfort and utility. Canadian Magazines reach, and sell these groups. Then, because our products are in the prestige class, they must be presented in the most attractive setting possible. That requires expert mechanical reproduction. We have found Canadian Magazines to be the one advertising medium able to give us consistently high quality reproduction."

B. T. Tinling

Today, more and more Canadian manufacturers of prestige lines are depending on Canadian Magazines to reach their specific consumer groups.

Today, more and more Canadians in the quality-product buying groups are depending on Canadian Magazines as an authoritative shopping guide.

In planning your next advertising campaign, give careful consideration to the selling power of Canadian Magazines.

This advertisement sponsored by:

Canadian Home Journal
Canadian Homes & Gardens
Chatelaine
Health
La Revue Populaire
Le Samedi
Liberty
Maclean's Magazine
Saturday Night
Western Homes & Living

THE MAGAZINE ADVERTISING BUREAU OF CANADA

21 Dundas Square, Toronto, Canada

A talented cast. Gene Kelly, Natalie Wood in "Marjorie Morningstar."

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Grade A for Effectiveness

CHARLES LAUGHTON TODDLES into "Witness for the Prosecution" under the care of a trained nurse (Elsa Lancaster), and within seconds takes over the whole show. He maintains this advantage through the rest of the picture, in a performance that may be rated Grade A for effectiveness and A-plus for effort. This is a balance that may not be approved by sticklers who believe that art should conceal art, but Actor Laughton seems to prefer it that way—inside out so that everyone can see exactly what is going on. Never a reticent performer he handles the appliances of his art as openly as though he were giving a demonstration in a store window. This makes "Witness for the Prosecution" a lot of fun to watch.

He is cast here as an English barrister engaged to defend an ex-service-man (Tyrone Power) accused of murder. Practising defence lawyers, I am told, deplore the histrionics that are served up in movie courtroom drama, and many, I imagine, would feel that the shenanigans indulged in by Mr. Laughton would be enough to get most lawyers disbarred from the profession. He glares, leers, twitches his gown, rolls his eyes, makes astounding arrivals and departures and in between times, swallows pills and gulps brandy from a thermos flask. He obviously takes enormous pleasure from all this, tearing into the role with the appetite of a hungry man who has just been handed a blue-plate special. It would be hard not to share his enjoyment.

The story, adapted by Billy Wilder and Harry Kurnitz from the Agatha Christie play, has to do with the case of a youth accused of murdering a wealthy benefactress. The victim is the type of elderly and susceptible widow who seems foredoomed to get into trouble in the British Isles, but in this case Author Christie and her co-workers have added all sorts of special embellishments. A hero too engaging to invite suspicion and too jaunty to inspire confidence; the many-splendored Marlene Dietrich; an ending so ingeniously contrived that the producers have tried to hedge it about with almost as much secrecy as though it were a blueprint for a ballistic missile; and, for a nice balance of terror, a defence lawyer whose ailing heart constantly threatens to give out before the special evidence can be brought in. (Mr. Laughton makes the most of this naturally, heaving and collapsing in moments of crises and blandly doodling with his nitroglycerine tablets between seizures.)

Laughton: Takes over the show.

Altogether it makes one of the season's most colorful suspense stories. The cast is an unusually strong one, and needs to be. In fact, it says a lot for the talents of Marlene Dietrich, Tyrone Power and Elsa Lancaster that they are able to make any impression at all against the ceaseless improvizations and billowing pretence of Actor Laughton.

The movie version of "Marjorie Morningstar" should be an effective answer to film-analysts who claim that conceptual difference of approach make it impossible to transfer a novel to the screen. As it turns out, the Hermann Wouk best-seller makes the shift without jarring a single conceptual image. Its heroine (Natalie Wood) is exactly the nice Jewish girl of the original, the daughter of an affectionate, well-to-do, highly orthodox Manhattan family. Dissatisfied with the middle-class future designed for her by her mother (Claire Trevor) she sets out to discover whether or not she has a talent for the stage. She hasn't, but it takes a good many chapters and a corresponding number of sequences to prove it. Meanwhile she becomes fascinated by the drama director at South Wind, a fashionable Jewish summer resort. He writes, directs, acts, composes, and Marjorie has to come right to the end of her sentimental education before she discovers that, at best, he is a Noel Coward sadly *manqué*, and that she might just as well settle for the original pattern laid down for her in the first place. The brighter moments in this lengthy parable are provided by Ed Wynn, cast in the role of Marjorie's lovable but shiftless Uncle Samson. In recent months Ed Wynn's comedy talents have been almost completely submerged in straight roles and his current assignment allows him to step out of character long enough to present himself as a terrified matador working with a large dejected cow. It is a short sequence but at least it is there to remind us that while there are hundreds of good character actors there is only one Ed Wynn. There is only one Gene Kelly too, and much of his gay and lively talent is swamped by a morose and dispiriting characterizaton. The title role is played by Natalie Wood, a pretty and talented girl who works hard at the part without actually proving that Marjorie was worth all the trouble.

Pampered Canadian arrives in London, Eng.

Pampered? So would you be. TCA's formula is luxuriously simple.
Take a large airliner — the latest type of long-range
Super-G Constellation, to be specific. Furnish with every comfort.
Provide fine food and wines to the gourmet's taste.
Fly swiftly to London overnight, every night. This is calculated
to get you to London in a very good humour — *and does.*
Say "TCA DE LUXE" next time you make reservations
and you'll see what we mean.

Most frequent service to Europe — London, Glasgow, Shannon, Paris, Brussels, Dusseldorf or Zurich.

TCA

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"MAYBE I'LL TAKE this job," said Bill, passing his father a letter.

Bob scanned it quickly. "Sixty-four hundred!" he exclaimed. "Just through college, and you say 'maybe'. Do you know what I was earning when you were born?"

Bill grinned. "Forty cents an hour? But things are very different now."

"More than that," Bob chuckled. He scribbled something on an envelope. "Your Uncle Ken was in the same firm and getting more than me, but even he didn't make a dollar an hour. If I'd earned 17c an hour less than a third of what he would have made in three hours if he'd earned twelve dollars in as long as I would have had to work at my regular rate to earn $7.95 more than he earned in three hours, my hourly rate would have been two-thirds of his."

"Both paid by the hour, then?" asked Bill. "I guess there were no fractions of cents in your rates."

His father nodded. "And I'll say we had to work for our money."

College or no college, Bill couldn't figure it out. But what do you make his father's hourly rate when he was born?

Answer on Page 44 (73)

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

IN A SIMULTANEOUS exhibition an expert engages a number of opponents at the same time, moving from board to board, quickly making a move at each and continuing cyclically until all games are completed. The amateur's advantage in time is pitted against the expert's greater talent, science and experience. The situation never fails to intrigue spectators. Experts regard it as a greater test of their lower extremities rather than of their higher faculties. In a world record seance at Montreal in 1922, Frank J. Marshall, U.S. champion, took on 156 opponents and lost only to eight in ten hours of walking. Here is a brevity from that event.

White: F. J. Marshall, Black: Amateur.

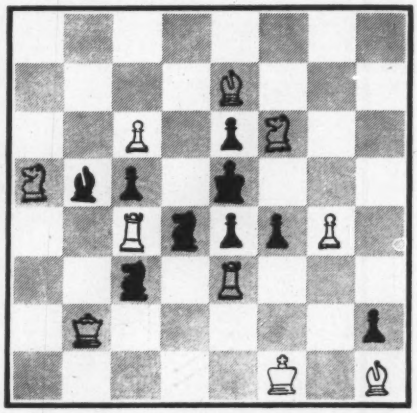
1.P-K4, P-K4; 2.P-Q4, PxP; 3.P-QB3, PxP; 4.B-QB4, Kt-QB3; 5.Kt-KB3, Q-B3; 6.KtxP, B-Kt5; 7.B-Q2, BxKt; 8.BxB, Q-Kt3; 9. Castles, KKt-K2; 10.Kt-R4, QxKP; 11.BxBPch! KxB; 12.Q-R5ch, Kt-Kt3; 13. QR-K1! QxKt; 14.Q-Q5ch! K-B1; 15.Q-KB5ch! Resigns.

Solution of Problem No. 190 (Beers)

Key, 1. B-Kt8.

Problem No. 191, by V. L. Eaton.

White mates in two. (10 + 9)



One For The Wags

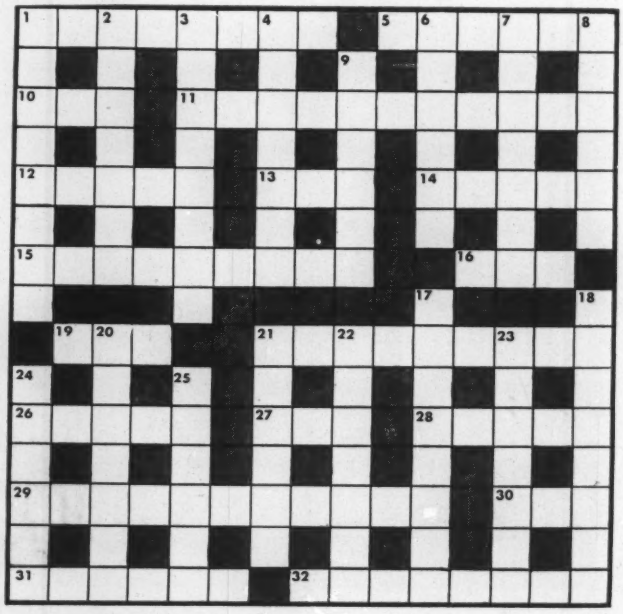
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 To get the first half of 1D, you must retreat thus. (4, 4)
5 Tinker with him before the army and navy get him. (6)
10 If you must run away from blame, be off! (3)
11 Your legacy, according to a Shakespearean alternative. (4, 3, 4)
12 "Leave the syringes, sir", he wrote. (5)
13 What's in a name? It's plain to see. (3)
14 To make a building, I must get on to this. (5)
15 A book of safety rules might have a chapter of these. (9)
16, 19. Attack a fool may suffer. (6)
21 Unable to hold a number. (9)
26 The French came back to die around here. (5)
27 Where some songsters made a dainty dish with 13. (3)
28 Keep a sharp lookout for him inside. (5)
29 Many French ones lost part of 3 in 1793. (11)
30 Sick of 11? (3)
31 Put to sleep, perhaps, but not with knock-out drops. (6)
32 Though not necessarily a seaman, his work is mainly in the hold. (8)

DOWN

1 Though needing alteration, tails on a man are still a thing of charm. (8)
2 Pertaining to the language of Marconi? Not quite the same! (7)
3 For those who prefer bondes ". . . . . are better than one" brunette. (8)
4 Ian takes a tail-spin like the native in 2. (7)
6 It seems a muleteer has charm, too. (6)
7 I lost 'er because she does hang around so! (7)
8 Concerning the dear departed? Do tell (6)
9 Sounds as if you purchase a complimentary ticket. (6)
17 Result of apes and ants mingling in verse. (8)
18 Merchant who exchanged his heart for a tail? (8)
20 I 1A getting in ahead. (7)
21 One often has to come to grips to do this. (6)
22 Germany and France would like to take a share at reorganizing this territory. (3, 4)
23 Can tails be so beastly? (7)
24 It's a mere item that the tail is where it should be. (6)
25 If in doubt, settle for this. (6)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 See 9
8 Staggers
9, 1. Member of parliament
10 See 27
11 Exercising
12 Manifold
14 Stress
17 Thread
18 Overcome
19 Step by step
24 Lawn
25 Medusa
26 Extremes
27, 10. The talk of the town

DOWN

1 Osteopath
2 Pagan rite
3 Reeve
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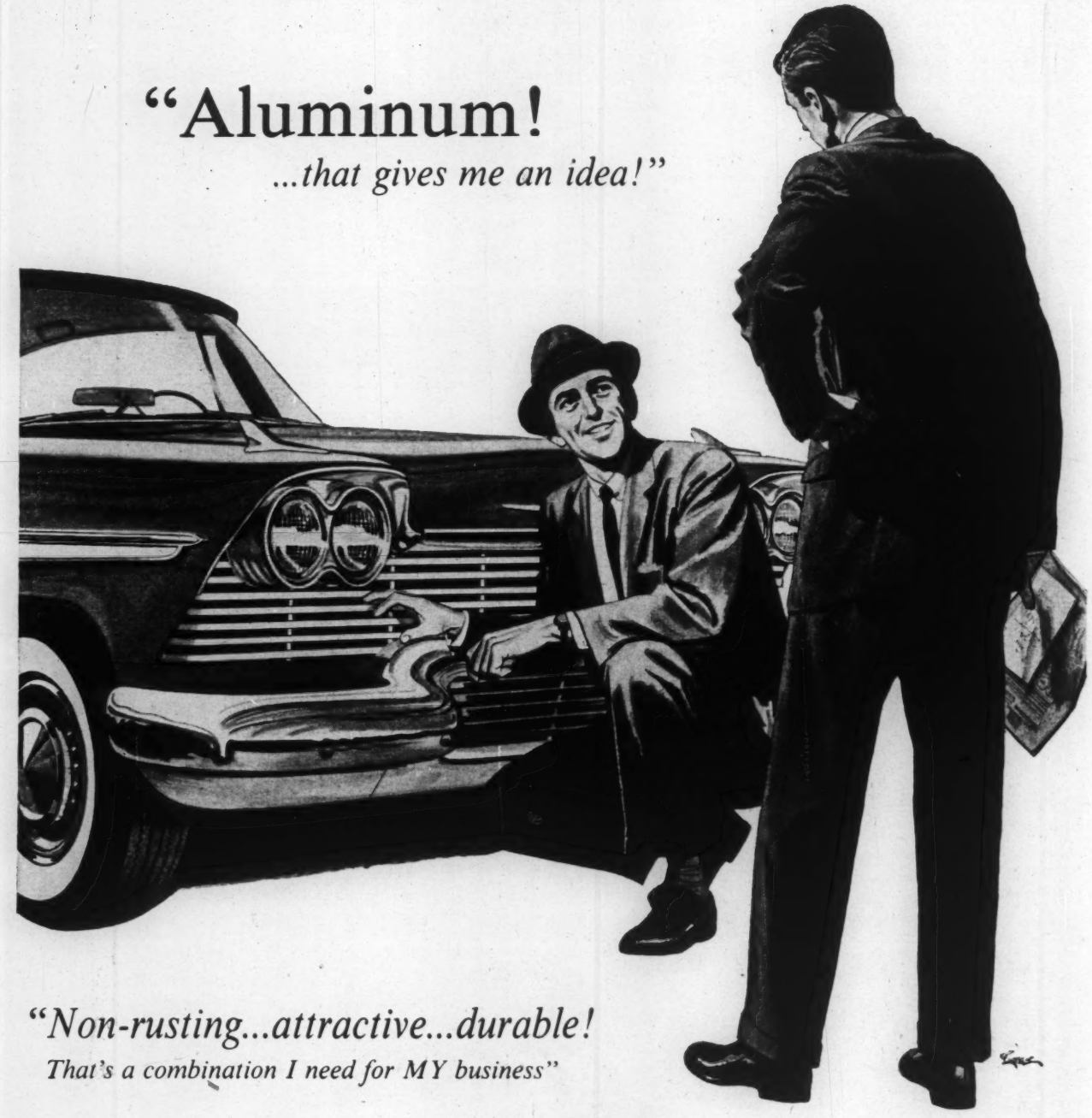

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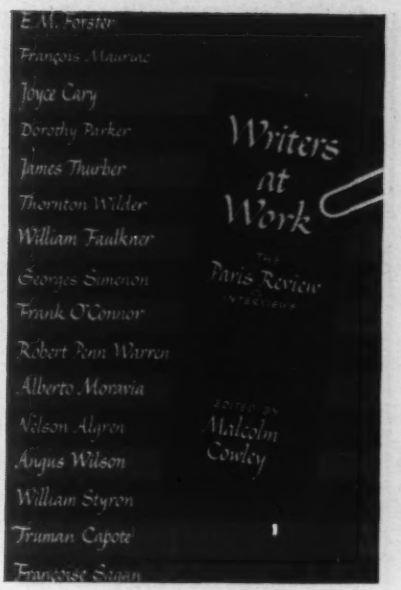
Books

by Robertson Davies

A Kind of Magic

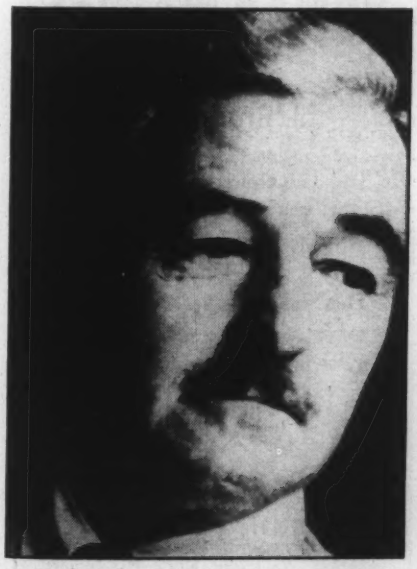
To believe an author's genius can be borrowed by borrowing his idiosyncrasies is a belief in magic and we all believe in magic when it suits us.



Jacket Design

MANY YEARS AGO I knew a young man who had heard that James Joyce drank heavily of a particular sort of white wine; the young man laid in a stock of this wine, and drank all of it that he could hold, in the hope that it would help him to write like Joyce. It made him ill for a few days, and he continued to write like a clever undergraduate. For he was clever — brilliant, indeed — and has since done well in the world. I tell this story to illustrate the fact that even a more than ordinarily intelligent person may believe that an author's genius can be borrowed by borrowing his idiosyncrasies.

This is, of course, belief in magic, and we all believe in magic when it suits us. The cannibal eats his enemy to acquire that enemy's bravery; the aspirant to literary glory imitates the working methods of his idol. Writing is a kind of magic. Angus Wilson says so in a valuable book called *Writers at Work*, which I recommend to anyone who is interested in writing or reading.



Faulkner: A handsome manuscript.

The book is a collection of conversations with 16 contemporary writers of the first rank, which have appeared in *The Paris Review*. What distinguishes these from the usual interviews with authors by people who know nothing of writing is that the interviewers are young writers who have taken pains to acquaint themselves with the work of each man interviewed, and who have taken equal pains to keep out of the picture. This is harder than it may appear. Of late Philip Toynbee has been publishing interviews with writers in the London *Observer;* they contain not only an inordinate amount of what Toynbee says, but we also feel that Toynbee has dominated each interview, so that an author who is not especially aggressive is following, rather than leading, the conversation. The *Paris Review* interviewers have been discreet, and have asked much the same questions of each writer.

The points upon which the writers agree are few, but important. Each is determined that the particular form in which he writes is at once the most difficult and the most satisfactory that exists, and is eloquent in explanation of why this is so. But the one point upon which all are agreed is that writing is a kind of magic; they may not use Wilson's phrase, but that is what they mean. They are at one on the importance to the writer of shaking off the trivialities of external life in order to get down to the creative depths, and although they all mistrust elaborate schemes, scenarios, plans and theses they all have means of reaching those depths which are, in appearance and perhaps in reality, magical. Each invokes his daemon in his own special way.

Not all are so willing to admit that writing is a physical and demanding function as Simenon, who writes six books a year, and who has an examination by his physician before and after each of them; writing excites and exhausts him to a degree which may be dangerous. Nor are many so particular about writing conditions as Truman Capote, who cannot work anywhere except in bed. But most of the 16 have preferences for kinds and colours of paper, hours of work, and special conditions favourable to a writing mood. A remarkable number of them, in this clacking typewriter age, write by hand, and most of them write legibly and even elegantly. William Faulkner's manuscript is as handsome as that of Fr. Rolfe. None among them writes for long hours.

As workers they may be divided into gushers and tricklers. Thurber is a gusher; for one story which was 20,000 words when finished, he wrote a total of 240,000, and 15 different versions. It is interesting that Thurber is the one who talks most about the haunting fear of all writers—the fear of drying up, of being able to write no more. Frank O'Connor re-writes some of his stories even after they have been published. The tricklers may be represented by William Stryon, who says, "I can't turn out slews of stuff each day. I wish I could. I seem to have some neurotic need to perfect each paragraph—each sentence, even—as I go along". Dorothy Parker, also a trickler, says "I can't write five words but that I change seven". The industry of the gushers commands respect; Joyce Cary, Frank O'Connor and Capote — we see them writing and revising, rejecting pages by

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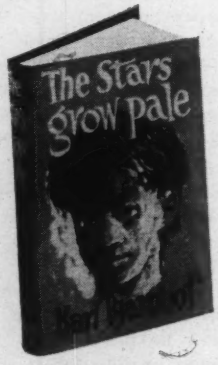

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By Karl Bjarnhof. A Book Society Recommendation. Translated into eight languages. The story of a clever, sensitive boy, growing up in Denmark, gradually becoming blind. Probable price $3.50

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the handful, and finally piecing their work together from the mass. But the tricklers have a special agony of their own; they cannot continue until the last line is as right as they can make it. Both methods seem to take about an equal amount of time.

All agree on the wilfulness of the material which is to be written, and the likelihood that a story which started with one end in mind may be finished with something quite different. This wilfulness is a sign of the vitality of the writer's inspiration, and is not to be thwarted. To make a neat plan, and write to it, has never been the practice of writers of quality. Henry James' elaborate scenarios may look like neat plans to the casual eye, but they are in fact drafts of a story —something very different. The scheme, the chart which is beloved of some teachers of 'creative writing' is rejected by all of these. William Stryon's comments on creative writing courses are of interest— "a ruinous business, a waste of paper and time".

These 16 are pretty much at one in their attitude toward critics; they are not actively hostile, but they resent being mauled by schematizers, symbol-sniffers, and those who patronize each "fresh new talent" and try to push it into a "school". Faulkner speaks for all: "The artist doesn't have time to listen to critics. The ones who want to be writers read the reviews, the ones who want to write don't have time to read the reviews. The critic too is trying to say 'Kilroy was here'. His function is not directed toward the artist himself. The artist is a cut above the critic, for the artist is writing something which will move the critic. The critic is writing something which will move everybody but the artist". Regarding that last word he says "An artist is a creature driven by demons". Thornton Wilder also has a wise word: "The important thing is that you make sure that neither the favourable nor the unfavourable critics move into your head and take part in the composition of your next work".

About conditions of living, the writers vary greatly. Two or three point out that there is no reason why a millionaire should not write well, as indeed a few millionaires have done. All condemn the romantic notion that poverty is good for an author. The Canada Council may be interested to learn that Faulkner says "the good writer never applies to a foundation"—meaning, of course, the writer of fiction or plays; these writers do not consider scholars, critics and such riff-raff as writers in any serious sense; they are to the literary world what fleas are to a dog, or sores to a leper-saint.

Their social habits are various. Thornton Wilder warns against being too much with other writers; so does Angus Wilson, who thinks that writers chatter away their book when they are in literary company.

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(This hiving with other authors is a danger from which the Canadian writer is singularly exempt.) But others warn that to avoid other authors is not necessarily to make a virtue of a taste for low company, as some authors do who boast of their familiarity with ruffians and women of ill-fame. Angus Wilson confesses to a distaste for "simple, naive people"; Stryon warns the writer against being a "happy chucklehead"—another somewhat remote danger for anybody with an author's temperament.

This is a delightful book, and it may be that I have made it sound too gossipy. It is, in fact, a splendid revelation of what the literary temperament is like, what is essential to it, and what is showy but unimportant. I recommend it especially to young writers; it is not that dreadful thing a craft book; rather it is a revelation of how trivial the craft element is in this great art.

Writers at Work, edited by Malcolm Cowley—pp. 309—illustrated with ghastly line drawings and facsimiles of MSS — *Viking.*

Second Round

Kaywana Blood, by Edgar Mittelholzer—pp. 515—*British Books—$4.50.*

THIS EXCELLENT author's second book about the Van Groenwegel planters of Guiana seems to have got a little out of hand in the writing, and rambles, rather than progresses, from 1795 to the present.

But the theme of Dirk Van Groenwegel's determination to keep the family blood strong and free from native adulterations, the ruthlessness with which he pursues his ideal, and its eventual destruction, is a powerful one, and the large chunks of local history and a cast of characters which takes seven and a half pages in an appendix to list, cannot wholly swamp it. The strangeness of the background, and the many scenes of passion and miscegenation, which seem to take place during thunderstorms and extreme heat, make for intermittent liveliness of narration.

We must accord this book the admiration owing to a work which does not quite succeed on a high level—as opposed to smaller works which succeed in trivial tasks. B.E.N.

In Perspective

The Living Past, by Ivar Lissner, trans. by J. M. Brownjohn—pp. 444, with many photographs and maps — *Clarke, Irwin — $6.95.*

THE WRITER of this huge but excellently organized account of 7,000 years of civilization is not an archaeologist, but a student of languages, history and law; he is a popularizer in the best sense and his bird's eye view of history is lively and exciting. The historical skeleton is orna-

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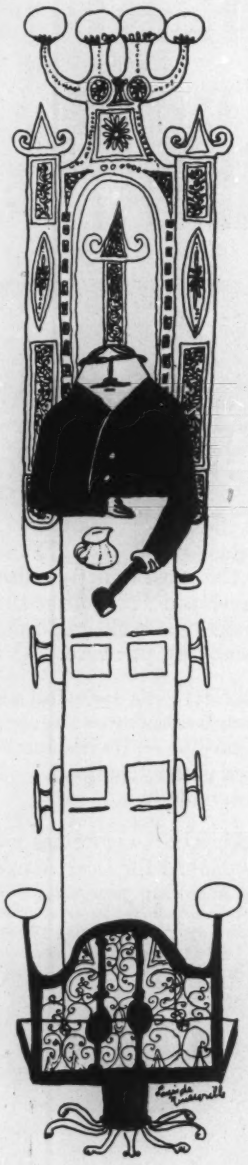

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mented with a variety of interesting details, but they never obscure the main theme. The illustrations are particularly fine, and many of them are likely to be unfamiliar even to regular readers of books of this type.

But the special distinction of the book is its finely organized plan, which prevents the cataloguing, and those references to events not otherwise explained, which mar many works of this kind. It is humbling to read of high states of civilization exhausted before our own rather spotty version of the Good Life was conceived. B.E.N.

Books Received

Twilight In Italy (D. H. Lawrence) — *Macmillan Canada—$4.00.*

The London Diary of William Byrd —*Oxford University—$11.00.*

Don Quixote's Profession (Mark Van Doren)—*Oxford University—$3.25.*

The Evolution of India (V. L. Pandit)—*Oxford University—$1.25.*

Jean Giraudoux (Donald Inskip)—*Oxford University—$3.75.*

Letters of a Russian Traveler (N. M. Karamzin)—*Oxford University—$6.25.*

American English (Albert H. Marckwardt) —*Oxford University—$5.00.*

Precious Rubbish (Theodore L. Shaw)—*Stuart Art Gallery—$0.35.*

The Bankrupts (Brian Glanville)—*British Books—$3.75.*

Merrily To The Grave (Kathleen Sully)—*British Books—$3.00.*

My Great Aunt Appearing Day (John Prebble)—*British Books—$3.00.*

Look Homeward, Angel (Ketti Frings)—*S. J. Reginald Saunders—$3.95.*

It Happened to Didymus (Upton Sinclair) —*McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.*

The Great Days (John Dos Passos) — *McClelland & Stewart—$5.00.*

The Greengage Summer (Rumer Godden) —*Macmillan Canada—$3.75.*

Two Lovers in Rome (E-J Delecluze) — *Andre Deutsch Ltd.—$5.00.*

The Arctic Year (Freuchen & Salomonsen) —*Longmans, Green—$6.95.*

Inside Russia Today (John Gunther) — *Musson—$5.95.*

The Big Change In Europe (Blair Bolles) —*Geo. J. McLeod—$6.95.*

The Hurling Time (Maurice Collis) — *British Books—$7.00.*

The Looking Glass Heart (Myron Brinig) —*McClelland & Stewart—$5.00.*

The First Detectives (Belton Cobb) — *British Books—$3.50.*

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Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Income Tax Amendments

About a year ago, Mr. Harris, who was at that time the Minister of Finance, introduced his budget for 1957. The resolutions then introduced were discussed in this column in the issue of April 27, 1957. In December, Mr. Fleming, who succeeded Mr. Harris as Minister of Finance, announced additional tax changes. The resultant amendments to the Income Tax Act are discussed below.

Rates: Corporations

The greatest tax benefit resulting from the amendments is the decrease in tax now applicable to corporations. Formerly, the rate of tax paid by corporations, including the old age security tax, was 20% on the first $20,000 of taxable income, and 47% on the remainder. For 1958 and subsequent years the low rate of 20% will apply on the first $25,000 of taxable income. Because an additional $5,000 will now be taxed at the low rate the annual tax savings will be $1,350 to those corporations having taxable incomes of $25,000 or more. Where the fiscal year of a corporation is partly in the 1957 and partly in the 1958 calendar years, both the old and new rates of tax will be applied on a pro-rata basis.

Rates: Individuals

There has been a decrease in the tax applicable to individuals by two percentage points on the first $1,000 of taxable income, and by one percentage point on the next $1,000. The resultant tax savings will be $20. for persons with taxable incomes of exactly $1,000, and $30 for persons with taxable incomes of $2,000 and up. The new tax rates are: 13% of the amount taxable up to the first $1,000, and 16% of the additional amount taxable up to the next $1,000. The rates quoted include the old age security tax. There is no change from prior years in the tax applicable to each successive amount beyond $2,000. The new rates of tax are for 1958 incomes.

Dependents' Allowances

Prior to 1958, the exemption for dependent children eligible for family allowance was $150, and in the case of other dependents, the exemption was $400. The deduction allowable has been increased by $100 for each dependent so that where children are qualified for family allowance, the exemption will be $250, and for other dependents the exemption will be $500.

Provincial Credit

Immediately prior to 1957, Quebec was the only province levying a provincial income tax on corporations, and the Federal government allowed a tax credit to corporations carrying on business in Quebec. In 1957, Ontario commenced taxing corporations on their incomes, and the Federal Income Tax Regulations were amended so that corporations carrying on business in Ontario would be included among those entitled to a tax credit.

In the cases of companies having their fiscal period partly in 1956 and partly in 1957, the Ontario income tax is applicable only to that portion of income earned in 1957. The Federal Regulations as amended appear to contain no such restriction, so that while a corporation might be required to pay a tax to Ontario on only part of its income, it could conceivably be entitled to a tax credit for Federal purposes in respect of all its income.

In practice, the taxation division has been allowing the tax credit only for that portion of the corporation's fiscal period in the 1957 calendar year. Many taxpayers have already contested this treatment by the Department, and the matter has not yet been determined in a Court of Law. The Minister of Finance is apparently satisfied that the legislation as it now stands provides for the additional tax credit for 1956 because on November 28th he announced that this "technical anomaly" will be corrected by an amendment to the Income Tax Act at the next session of Parliament. As this amendment would increase the taxes of corporations affected, he apparently could not introduce it without the formality of budget resolutions and a budget debate.

We are well on into 1958, and so far, the amending legislation which would effect the tax on income earned in the 1956 calendar year has not been enacted. In the event that this amendment is not made, it would appear that corporations carrying on business in Ontario will be entitled to a tax credit for that portion of their 1957 fiscal period which falls in the 1956 taxation year.

Non-Residents

Would it be possible to obtain a copy of your discussion of the 1956 Supplementary Canada-United States Tax Convention with special reference to that portion of the Convention affecting withholding taxes on dividends to U.S. residents? Also, I would appreciate your comments in completing Form T1E-NR in order to claim a deduction for wholly dependent relatives living in the United States — D. C. W., Toronto.

There is a withholding tax of 15% on dividends paid to United States residents. If the United States resident was a parent corporation which owned 95% or more of the voting shares of the paying Canadian subsidiary, the withholding tax was reduced to 5%. The Supplementary Convention now provides that the 5% withholding tax is applicable where as little as 51% of the voting shares of the paying corporation is owned by the United States parent corporation or by a group of not more than four United States corporations.

A taxpayer is entitled to a deduction for dependents living outside of Canada to the same extent that he would be if such dependents were living in Canada. In the case of dependents living outside of Canada, then a formal declaration of support must be made, and that is the reason for the form T1E-NR. The form appears to be self-explanatory, and the information requested therein is as follows:

(a) Name and address of taxpayer;
(b) Immigration certificate number and date of entry to Canada where applicable;
(c) Names of dependents, together with information as to their relationship, age, income, and particulars of the amounts and dates of financial assistance provided by the taxpayer;
(d) Particulars of assistance for the dependents provided by other persons;
(e) Proof of support.

The taxpayer is advised that he must be prepared to submit cancelled cheques, bank drafts, bills, receipts or other documentary evidence of cash remittances or value of parcels forwarded to dependents. It is not necessary that such proof of support be submitted with the declaration, but they should be available for submission on request. If such evidence is not available, the taxpayer is asked to explain the reason on the declaration.

The form is then required to be signed, dated, and delivered or mailed to the District Taxation Office.

Persons of Distinction . . .

In a society such as ours which is largely impersonally and publicly financed, it is almost impossible to save money or to spend money without giving a nudge somewhere to a negotiable security.

Almost everyone at some time has a surplus of income over expenditure. Some make bank deposits . . . some buy life insurance . . . some join a pension plan . . .

Bank deposits are protected by bank reserves . . . life insurance policies are protected by insurance company reserves . . . pension funds accumulate assets. A substantial portion of these reserves and these assets are invested in negotiable securities.

Many people use their surplus for an investment in a home, and every municipal property owner becomes a municipal tax payer. As such he assumes responsibility for his share of the municipal debenture debt which has been incurred to build roads, sewers, schools, public buildings and other municipal assets. Part of his taxes goes to pay interest and principal on this debt.

Every time you turn on a light switch, you incur a liability for electric power. Your electric bill has a built-in charge which ends up by helping to service debt incurred to produce the power . . . other examples are legion.

You can hardly make a move where *money saving* or *money spending* is concerned, without at least remotely giving a nudge somewhere to a negotiable security. This applies whether you smoke a cigarette, buy a newspaper, ride on a train or turn on the gas. It applies whether you build an insurance estate or retire on a pension plan.

These, of course, are all examples of how negotiable securities indirectly touch the ordinary activities of each one of us.

Each year, more and more Canadians become persons of distinction through their direct ownership of negotiable securities. That's where we come in. If you now are a security owner or are about to become one, we think we can help you. We can help you plan . . . we can help you select . . . we can help you supervise.

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Gold & Dross

Real estate traders and tricks—The case for common stock—Golds: while usefulness wanes, gold stocks rise.

Sherritt Gordon

I wonder if you would discuss the position and outlook of Sherritt Gordon Mines.—B.N., Windsor.

Sherritt Gordon, which is 38.3%-owned by Newmont Mining, is Canada's third-ranking nickel producer. Naturally, its outlook is tied to the prospects of the nickel market, and this is dominated by International Nickel, which recently cut back its production. It can, however, be presumed that some large nickel users welcome the existence of more than one source of nickel.

Sherritt seems to have a fairly bright future. Some figures on it from the 1957 report of Newmont are revealing.

Preliminary figures show that Sherritt earned a net profit of $5,350,000 during 1957. This is about $250,000 less than $5,609,797 earned during 1956.

Sherritt had an indicated operating profit of $8,100,000, after interest on indebtedness but before write-offs. During 1956, Sherritt's operating profit amounted to $8,490,337 after allowing for $951,516 interest and $125,000 royalties.

The total outstanding long-term debt at the end of 1957 remained unchanged from that at the end of the previous year at $US 19,567,000.

Production of nickel and ammonium sulphate both showed increases over the preceding year. Nickel output amounted to 20,067,000 lbs. of metal refined at Sherritt's Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. plant compared to 19,239,648 lbs. in 1956. Ammonium sulphate output in 1957 amounted to 94,786 tons, an increase of 24,135 tons over the 1956 production of 70,651 tons.

Ore treated at Sherritt's Lynn Lake, Man. property during 1957 amounted to 833,443 tons, an increase over the 749,506 tons handled during 1956.

Ore reserves also show an increase over those of 1956 despite extraction of the year's mill feed. Estimated reserves at the end of 1957 amounted to 13,640,000 tons grading 1.06% nickel and 0.56% copper. This compares with 13,070,000 tons grading 1.108% nickel and 0.58% copper a year earlier.

The new Farley shaft, with a depth objective of 2,000 ft. had reached a depth of 1,862 ft. at year end. Intensified exploration was shaft sinking, although exploratory drilling on the property is continuing.

The capacity of the nickel refinery has been increased to an annual rate of about 27,500,000 lbs. Customs shipments of nickel concentrate and matte from several sources were treated during the year. Plans have been completed for the treatment of additional copper concentrates.

Leitch Gold

What happened to increase the interest in Leitch Gold Mines?—B.M., Vancouver.

Leitch's outlook has expanded as a result of developments in the No. 2 vein on the deepest level of the mine. It has been indicated that the No. 2 vein on the 26th level will yield as much gold as the average level of the mine.

Leitch is a small but high-grade operation. It has an estimated four years of ore above the 26th level and there is a possibility that a winze, or inside shaft, may ultimately be put down to follow the No. 2 vein below the 26th level.

The company earned 11.8 cents a share in 1957 and had working capital of $841,893 at the end of the period. There are outstanding 2.9 million shares of stock.

In addition to the gold mine in the Beardmore section of northern Ontario, Leitch is active in outside exploration.

Price Difference

I am enclosing a clipping from a Toronto newspaper attempting to explain the existence of two prices for the one piece of property. How can this be?—B.J., Montreal.

These columns have traditionally confined comment to transactions in listed and unlisted securities but in this case the subject is so timely that a simple transaction in real estate is discussed.

There are two prices for all commodities — a bid price and an asked price. The bid is the price which a dealer will buy, the asked price is that at which he will sell; the difference is his profit.

What seems to have happened in the case referred to in the article is that a piece of property was bought for $14,000

cash (the bid price) by a dealer and resold by him for cash and claims to cash totalling $17,500 (the asked price). The property would presumably not have brought the latter price on a clean cash deal since in real estate, as in other markets, credit accommodation has to be paid for.

One point about the transaction which the writer of the article seems to have overlooked is the way in which the professional trader came into the picture. The writer seems to imply that the professional was brought in by the agent when it was discovered that the $17,500 cash or largely cash which the owner-occupant was asking was too high. There is, however, a possibility that the agent took advantage of the owner's ignorance to bring in a professional trader with whom he split the visible profit of $3,500 on the deal. The public has not a great deal of protection against the unscrupulous agent. Its position is not helped by reason of the wholesale scale on which the real estate business hires the floating population as commission agents. The requirements of an agent do not appear to be hard to meet.

Kerr Addison

Would you please review Kerr Addison Gold Mines? — J.H., Kingston, Ont.

Kerr is Canada's largest miner of the yellow metal and in 1957 enjoyed its biggest year production-wise although its earnings declined slightly to 97 cents a share on the outstanding 4.7 million shares from $1.05 a share in 1956.

The shares are on a quarterly-dividend basis of 20 cents, or 80 cents a year, affording a fairly attractive yield in relation to tax credits and the company's overall position.

Ore reserves are considerably more than those reported by any other gold mine in this country and are sufficient to support the operation for eight years. Depth development is taking place at a rate which promises substantial additions to reserves and consequent prolonging of the mine's life. The mine's deepest ore is of exceptionaly good grade.

Publicity vs. Ore

I have heard it said that publicity makes a mining camp. On this basis, should I jump into stocks of gold-mining companies in the Red Lake camp?—E.M., Ottawa.

The folklore of mining has many picturesque expressions, some of them false and some of them true. But the latter have to be properly interpreted.

What the old saying about publicity seems to mean is that if news of a strike

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 285

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1958, payable at the Bank and its branches on May 1, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1958.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
J. P. R. WADSWORTH,
General Manager

Toronto, March 14, 1958

Ask your investment Dealer or Broker for prospepectus.

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LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending May 31, 1958, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

Preferred Shares Cumulative Redeemable	60 cents per share
Class "A" Shares	10 cents per share
Class "B" Shares	10 cents per share

The dividend will be payable June 2, 1958, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 7th day of May, 1958. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 2, 1958.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending May 31, 1958, has been declared on the Capital stock of the Company as follows:

First Preference Shares, Cumulative Redeemable, Series "A"	37½ cents per share
Second Preference Shares	51½ cents per share
Common Shares	51½ cents per share

The dividend will be payable June 2, 1958, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 7th day of May, 1958. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 2, 1958.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 283

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1958; shares not fully paid for by the 30th day of April, 1958 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By Order of the Board.
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.,
April 9, 1958.

GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 10

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES LIMITED held April 10, 1958, a dividend amounting to fifteen cents (15c) per share was declared payable in Canadian funds on June 16, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 16, 1958.

A. C. CALLOW,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
April 10, 1958.

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is broadcast widely enough it will create interest in a camp, and prospectors will flock into it. The resultant activity might turn up sizeable deposits in places where a search might not otherwise be made.

Publicity will, however, not create ore. This seems basic but is too often overlooked by a public anxious to speculate in mine-prospecting shares.

Recent discoveries at Red Lake have directed interest to what has been a rich and lively camp, which may not have commenced to exhaust its exploration possibilities. Stocks of companies fringing on some of the more successful operations might be attractive vehicles for wildcat speculation. Location is, however, not decisive. Some properties bordering on blue chip mines of other camps have been drilled in every direction except upside down without disclosing economic deposits.

Campbell Red Lake

Do you think Campbell Red Lake will sell higher?—K.S., Hamilton.

No one can say what market valuation the public will put on a given situation. It can be, however, said of Campbell Red Lake that it is a rich and lively property. The character of its ore findings augurs well for its future chances. The mine has improved with depth.

The leading producer of Red Lake, Campbell ground out bullion worth $4,856,812 in 1957. It treated 256.412 tons of ore and it averaged a recovery of $18.94 a ton. Operating costs averaged $8.35 a ton against $7.78 the previous year and operating profit was $2,155,183, net profit $1,525,185 or 38 cents a share. The company has outstanding approximately four million shares, of which 56.8 per cent is owned by Dome Mines.

Campbell has been getting good development results and this, along with the technical position existing by reason of the preponderance of stock being owned by Dome, could quickly reflect in a market spurt.

Thompson-Lunmark

What is the significance to Thompson-Lunmark of the option on the property of Quebec Cobalt and Exploration, which an American iron company has exercised?—W.P., Halifax.

As a 40% owner of Quebec Cobalt, Thompson-Lundmark would ultimately benefit by the royalties which the lessees, Jones & Laughlin and associates, would pay to Quebec Cobalt when, as if and if they produced from the Quebec Cobalt property. This is located in the Mount Wright area of Quebec, a short distance from the deposits of Quebec Cartier, the U.S. Steel subsidiary. Any production would presumably move to Sept Isles,

Que. via the Quebec, Labrador and North Shore Railroad serving the Knob Lake mines.

The Jones & Laughlin group took an option on a 99-year lease on the property in 1956. The lease carries the usual six-months cancellation clause and calls for payment of $50,000 yearly for two years, then $100,000 yearly. It calls for a royalty payment of 60 cents a ton of concentrate produced, subject to upward revision in keeping with an advance in the price of iron.

It has been indicated that Jones & Laughlin has no plans for immediate development of the property, upon which it is reported to have spent some $400,000 for exploration.

Barnat Mines

Is Barnat Mines making any progress? — S.S., Windsor.

Barnat maintained output in 1957 close to the level of 1956 but felt the squeeze of higher operating costs and the reduced price for gold that came as a result of the discount on U.S. currency. Operations for 1957 will show a decline in ore reserves of about 122,000 tons from the 400,000-tons figure of a year earlier. Although not too much new ore was found during the year, the property is an interesting one; a good place to look for ore is on claims which have been already productive. In the case of Barnat, past experience has been of a calibre which warrants considerable optimism about future possibilities.

Eastern Mining

Could you bring me up to date on Eastern Mining & Smelting's smelter project at Chicoutimi, Que.—J.G., Montreal.

Eastern Mining & Smelting has deferred plans for its Chicoutimi metal plant for an indefinite period. This is because the condition of metal markets makes it impossible to secure finances for the project, which is based on anticipated ore shipments from Eastern's property in the Gordon Lake section of Ontario and from associated companies.

Meanwhile the company plans to go ahead with development at Gordon Lake. This is near Kenora, Ont.

Future of Gold

What have you to say for yourself in view of the strength in the golds on which you have been anything but bullish. — S.J., London.

Very few readers expect these columns to spell out market movements. We have never denied the possibility of golds advancing, or of many other market developments. We have, however, consist-

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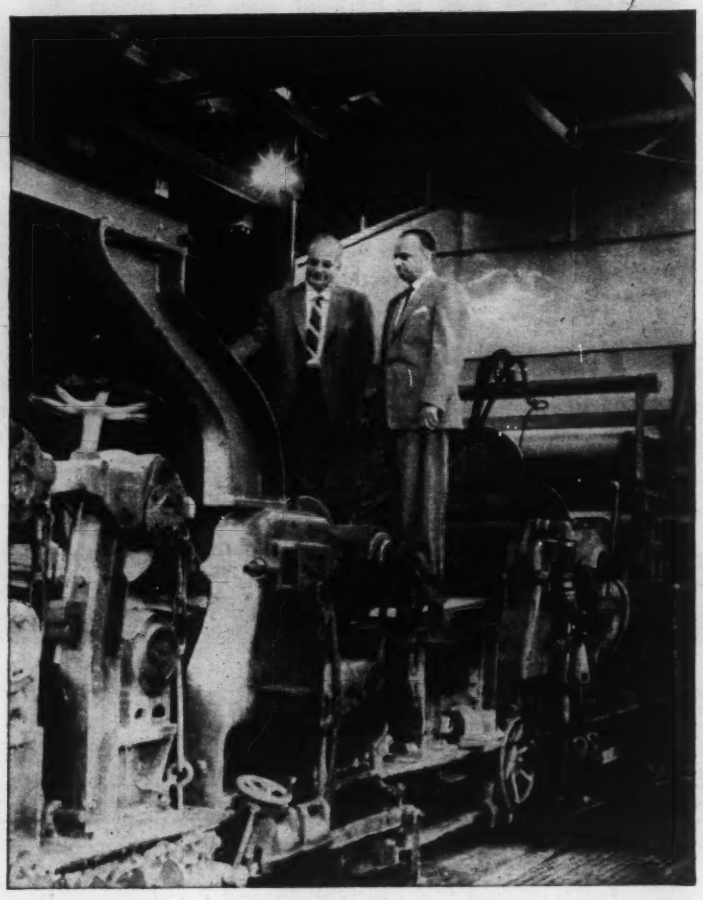

Getting on top of "paperwork" in a different way! The interested plant visitor on the right is the manager of the Edmundston, N.B., branch of the Royal Bank, picking up pointers on paperboard manufacture.

What's a banker doing here?

He's learning about his customer's business at first hand. Of course, visits like this won't make him an expert paper-machine operator, but this Royal Bank manager *does* know a lot about the financial operations of the pulp and paper business.

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ently pointed out that gold was losing its traditional place in monetary affairs but concurrently acknowledged the possibility of its enduring for many years before being dispensed with. Buggy whips were once useful but are now a drug on the market. Modern economies can be managed with a minimum of gold.

Equities vs. Debt

Reading between the lines of your comments, it is obvious that you have favored equity rather than loan securities for some time. You have also indicated that this favoritism was the result of inflation in the economy. Yet, stocks have declined by more than money can be expected to depreciate for many years. How are you going to get out of that one? — C.G., Victoria.

The theory of the advisability of some investors buying common stocks or equities rests upon a simple historical fact. Equities have advanced in price over the long term whereas the capital of the investor in debt securities has suffered considerable attrition because he is paid off in dollars that have less purchasing power than when he loaned them. Suppose you had bought bonds in 1939 and they are coming due this year. You receive each dollar you loaned but it doesn't buy as much. The long-term advantages of equities are undeniable since governments traditionally employ fiscal policies which are inflationary.

The foregoing doesn't mean that bonds are sometimes not profitable to own. They can pay off in a big way as evidenced by the position of the trader who got out of the stock market a year ago when prices were high and he put his money into bonds. Nonetheless, the average investor cannot hope to be successful in succesfully anticipating swings of this kind.

Anyone liquidating good Canadian stocks is taking a serious risk of not getting them back, thus missing possible large appreciation. The main hope of the amateur investor is to stay invested in equities all the time. Trading is for professionals.

In Brief

Anything new at Madsen Red Lake? — M.M., Montreal.

Production and cash positions reported highly favorable.

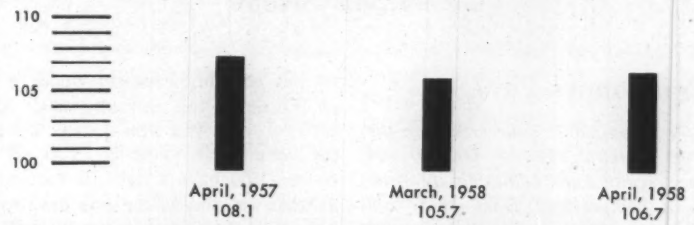
What is the status of United Asbestos?— T.D., Victoria.

Expected to see start of production this summer on the Lake Asbestos property ownership of which United shares with American Smelting and Refining.

Is Donalda operating?—K.B., Toronto.

Planned to drill a section of its property from a base on Lake Osisko.

Saturday Night Business Index for April



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1935-39 =100	277.3¶	271.9	291.1
Retail Trade	$ millions	1,091¶	1,432	1,009
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted)	$ millions	1,280¶	1,282	1,247
Consumer Price Index	1949=100	124.3†	123.7	120.5
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Materials	1935-39 =100	231.5†	231.7	247.0
Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held & Owned)	$ millions	4,851¶	4,857	4,702
New Orders, Manufacturing Industry	$ millions	1,765¶	1,792	1,843
Steel Ingot Production	1000 tons	397.7†	365.2	463.9
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centers	$ millions	17,364¶	19,245	17,773
Imports for Consumption	$ millions	367.2‡	401.1	431.4
Exports, domestic	$ millions	325.9‡	389.5	346.9
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports)	$ millions	260.1†	181.4	227.9

¶ January ‡ February † March

by Maurice Hecht

BETWEEN MARCH AND APRIL the monthly business index moved up one full point. This is a large jump. Such an upward stride didn't happen in all of 1957.

It is the first strong sign of a change for the better. However, the index is figured from preliminary calculations. Revised figures generally change it a bit.

The index of industrial production, which tumbled for a whole year, has turned upward. Total labor income, which posted a high last August, dropped steadily afterwards but now seems to be levelling off. In both these cases it is too early to call a trend.

MacLean Building Report figures of residential contract awards for the first quarter of this year total $217.4 million. At the same time last year the figure was $92.8 million.

This housing situation is underscored by the change in sales of lumber and building material dealers. All 1957 this group did poorly except in December when the tide turned. Sales that month soared 6.8 per cent over the previous year month. This January the lumber dealers jumped 12.7 per cent ahead of January, 1957.

International trade is down but fortunately imports have dropped faster than exports. Our trade deficit is in much better shape than it has been for a long time.

While these figures show some of the brighter aspects of our economy it should be remembered that there are many bleak sides as well. Our unemployed still represent some 10 per cent of the labour force.

However, the overall view is not nearly as black as it was last fall.

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Saturday Night

Insurance

by William Sclater

Do Pensioners Pay?

I am very interested in your article on the new Frost Hospital Plan for Ontario and would appreciate some additional information. Is it compulsory? Does every old age pensioner automatically cease paying the premium when they reach pensionable age? Does it pay doctor's bills and diagnosis cost? — T.D., Toronto.

A "mandatory" group, according to the information just supplied to me by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, is a group of 15 or more employees employed by a single employer. They must be covered and I have no doubt full details will be supplied to employers by the Commission in due course.

A "voluntary" group is more than five but fewer than 15 employees of a single employer. The final date for individuals enrolling on a pay-direct basis, that is not through a group, is Sept. 30, 1958 and not Oct. 31st as I previously advised. Receipt of old-age pension does not, in itself, qualify a person for coverage without payment of premium. They must be needy persons, unable to pay, and include those in receipt of old age security and assistance payments, blind person's allowances, mothers' allowances, and disabled persons' allowances. The plan covers hospital care only and does not include doctor's bills. Diagnostic services are available only on an "in-patient" basis.

No Racket

Surprised at your "no profit" reply. Are you in the insurance racket too? After 40 years of driving and nearly 60 years of business I believe insurance is little better than horse gambling. They employ super salesmen to sell you a policy and super adjusters to screw you down when you have a loss. Who can tell the value of an auto after it has been destroyed? The care and amount of money spent on renewing parts makes a whale of a difference to the party who has the loss.—F.P., Ottawa.

Tut! tut! Who have you been buying insurance from? I'm not in the insurance business but I don't think it's a racket any more than you do, despite your diatribe. You're just a little soured and your attitude emphasizes the very thing I have tried to point out.

While you can't expect to make a profit out of reimbursement under a policy of insurance you certainly don't have to suffer a loss. And who doesn't know what the actual cash value is? You do as the owner. You have a right to demand a car at least as good as the one destroyed and any good insurance company will err a little on the generous side to make sure that you get it too.

You don't have to accept what any adjuster tells you is the figure of loss. You can challenge it. The statutory conditions of your policy show the protection you have against that very plainly. Read the small print. It is what you are signing for. You can get another adjuster, and if that isn't satisfactory you can get an independent referee to adjust a loss. As you know very well nothing can meet a spiritual loss but a material loss can be adjusted satisfactorily for value. That is what insurance is for.

In Depressions

My father always warned me to be careful about insurance. He said he had good coverage that would have left us all well-provided for but he lost it all during the depression of the 1930's because he was unable to meet the premiums. I want to buy more insurance to protect my wife and family but I wouldn't want to lose it the same way. How can I guard against this? — G.B., Winnipeg.

So many people have told me similar experiences of the great depression days that I know the toll must have been tremendous. But how much of it was really necessary? There is no reason in the world for any man or woman to lose money through the purchase of insurance, or to lose coverage through depression unless they do so of their own free will. If you were ever unemployed and could not afford to meet your insurance premium payments, you have more than one option.

The first thing I would consider doing in such circumstances is to settle for a paid-up policy for the amount of premium I have paid up to the date. Then I would have no more premiums due to pay but would have conserved the life insurance I had purchased up to that time. Later, when I was re-employed again I could figure on taking out another insurance policy and building up my insurance protection again. CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

Copper

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

cheques cashed would provide fairly reliable signs of this — demand for copper would increase, giving a firm base for a copper price rise.

Another factor speculators are relying on is allied to increased demand: namely, the tremendous leverage exerted in the copper market by even a slight change in the supply-demand picture.

For instance, prices doubled between 1954 and 1956 against the background of an average shortage of only 5% to 6% in the supply of copper. Similarly an increase of no more than 4% in producer stocks was enough to halve copper prices between the beginning of 1956 and the end of 1957.

Reasoning of the bulls runs along these lines: while copper was declining, users were busy liquidating inventories and buying on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Now consumer stock bins are believed to be fairly shallow, so even a small increase in buyer interest would end the famine and renew the feast. This in turn would trigger a hefty price jump.

In Canada speculators found these straws worth clutching at. The big copper boom spurred by the Korean War and post-Korean demand — a boom which gave this country new mining camps like Chibougamau, Manitouwadge, Shebandowan — was long since over. The let-down was sharper than the build-up.

In the sellers' market of 1955-56 in particular, high copper prices had spurred prospecting activity from coast to coast. Ghost towns like Phoenix, B.C., were given a new lease of life. Abandoned mines were re-worked. New producers were hurried into existence, new rail lines laid to serve them.

Then the price of copper dropped from 46 cents to under 27 cents in 18 months. Starting in the latter part of last year, a string of companies announced plans to defer production.

The toll was heavy. Bateman Bay, Beattie - Duquesne, Lyndhurst, Duvan, Consolidated Sudbury Basin, Mid-West, Anglo-Rouyn, Coppercorp, Quebec Chibougamau, Copper Rand and Coldstream have all since been forced to suspend production plans or prospecting activity. Woodgreen was forced into bankruptcy.

Big B.C. producer Howe Sound curtailed operations at its Britannia Beach mine — and a total shutdown was only averted by a last-minute agreement on the part of the Federal government to subsidize operations.

Canada's largest copper producer, International Nickel, announced it was cutting back production by roughly 10%. In March, Eastern Mining & Smelting announced it was shelving plans for construction of its proposed copper-nickel smelter at Chicoutimi indefinitely.

Perhaps most ironical of all was the experience of one of Canada's newest producers — Heath Steele in New Brunswick. To serve the new mine, Canadian National Railways built the first new line in the Maritimes in 40 years, at a cost of $3 million. It was opened with appropriate junketings last November. By February Heath Steele was operating at only one-third capacity owing to the fall in base metal prices.

Those copper producers and would-be producers who hadn't been forced to suspend operations last year suffered a severe shrinkage in earnings — by anything up to 50%—in any case as copper slid from around 36 cents to below 27 cents last year. The high dollar premium affected companies selling in the U.S.; while those selling mainly in Europe (for instance Falconbridge, Hudson Bay Mining and Opemiska) found the going price there was at a substantial discount to the North American producer price.

On the other hand the fact that there are no pure copper producers in Canada benefitted others. Inco was cushioned in last year's price fall by high nickel prices. Noranda was also protected against the full effects of the fall by virtue of the fact the company is a substantial gold producer and is a big revenue earner from its custom smelting operations.

But even if copper does rise in price, the industry's problems are by no means ended. Born worriers, heads of the major producers are fearful when prices are high that users will switch to other materials, when prices are low that earnings will vanish. Right now, copper is comfortably priced to compete with other materials but there's no knowing how long this would last.

The main threat comes from aluminum whose usage has increased much more rapidly in recent years than has copper's. Aluminum is pressing hard in such important fields as transmission and communication cables, in electric motors, in building construction, even in everyday kitchen utensils.

With aluminum in over-supply and its price recently cut 2 cents a pound to 24 cents, copper probably faces even more intense competition than before. A sign of the changing times in Canada: the union of Philips Electrical and Canadian British Aluminium in setting up a $2 million plant to make aluminum rod, wire and cable at Brockville.

Yet another factor to consider is the increase in the industry's production capacity. Unless copper usage can be expanded sharply, it's unlikely supply and demand will maintain a proper relationship for long. Domestic production in Canada alone increased by a third between 1950-56 to 353,000 tons from 264,000 tons. And while cutbacks last year totaled an estimated 23,000 tons, this was probably more than offset by production from new mines with a capacity of between 35,000 to 40,000 tons.

In fact the gloomiest feature of the industry was its statistical position. At the end of March, world fabricator stocks were at an eight-year high. Deliveries in some recent months in the U.S. have also been at their lowest since 1949.

Against this, the bulls argue that the surplus is confined to the U.S., that it's difficult keeping up with demand elsewhere. They cite the recent statement by Roy Glover, chairman of Anaconda, leading U.S. and Chilean producer, that because of insistent European demand, the company has placed all the copper from its planned 1958 production plus the 1957 carryover.

Whichever way the situation is looked at, it's clear that copper stocks should for some time to come move in line with their earnings. Right now, discovery of new ore bodies or opening of new mines shouldn't be anything to enthuse about. In fact the key to the situation lies in the price of copper, the main single factor in determining earnings.

Austria

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

ties, the variety of sights and attractions for those with special interests all contribute to the fun of planning an Austrian itinerary, whether it is to be one that takes in almost everything or one centered around a stop-over in some spot chosen because of romantic associations, an adjacent festival, a famed inn frequented by gourmets or anyone of a dozen other likely reasons.

To begin with there are no tiresome formalities for Canadians. Anyone in possession of a valid passport may set out at once. There are numerous direct flights from Canadian airports to Vienna, or — for the airborne wishing to start their visit in central or western Austria— to Frankfurt or Zurich, where connections are made to Innsbruck or Salzburg. There are also air connections from Italy and elsewhere for those who do Europe from the south, and from Germany, France, Scandinavia for travelers making first stops in those regions. Rail connections from all the big sea ports and capitals are frequent. The fare from London to Vienna by rail (one of the longest of approaches) is $50.95 first class; $32.10, second. Of the increasingly popular luxury bus routes, one of the

best is the Europabus trip from London to Vienna via Brussels, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg. The trip takes about five days, the fare is $33.

It takes about seven days to make the conventional Austrian circuit and to see a lot while doing so. This trip can be picked up at many points. Those entering from the west do the Alpine provinces of Vorarlberg and Tyrol first, those from the south take in East Tyrol and Carinthia. Both points of entrance can then lead to the festival city of Salzburg, thereafter to Linz for the steamer trip or motor transit of the Danube valley, which is a must. Coming or going travelers stop over in Styria. Vienna is the climax of Austrian itineraries, with a three or four day sojourn giving a rounded impression of the new old capital. The Vienna Woods, the castles and abbeys, the winelands of Lower Austria and the Burgenland are usually covered as excursions from the capital. It is, of course, possible to achieve a tantalizing sample of Austrian sights and life in a week-end snatched from a sojourn over any of the nearby borders. Some travelers, pressed for time, reluctantly omit Vienna in order to spend three or four days in Bregenz or Salzburg during the festivals, in Lienz, shopping and exploring the East Tyrol valleys, at a Carinthian or Salzkammergut Lake resort. Some spend all their time in Vienna, listening to music, reveling in theatre, in the life of the coffee houses, the wine gardens in the great museums and galleries. The Vienna Festival in June is the best time for this.

Austria has an excellent system of railway and bus routes. Trains are best for long runs, buses for jaunts up the valleys. Since in the high season trains can be crowded, many visitors settle down in a provincial city or a resort and make bus excursions to attractions near and far. The excursions are well-planned, comfortable and inexpensive. Innsbruck, Salzburg, Graz, Klagenfurt and Vienna all provide them, but so do such holiday centers as Seefeld, Mayrhofen, Millstatt and dozens of others. The Austrian mountain roads are excellent, the Grossglockner High Alpine Road which rises to the rim of the great Pasternzen Glacier being a European highlight. Travelers should not plan to eat in summit restaurants in the high season, for they are always very crowded. A new high mountain road which provides spectacular views without daredevil riding is that which runs down Vorarlberg's Montafon and over into Tyrol's Oberinntal. A stopover at the marvellous Madrisa in tiny Gargellen is worth the whole European trip for the food alone. There is a less known trip from Bregenz, up the Bregenz Forest and into Tyrol. Costumes, quaint inns, pretty villages are among the pleasures of this "undiscovered region." Gasoline is plentiful in oil-rich Austria, costs 52c a gallon. There are garages, good mechanics everywhere and the high mountain roads are provided with roadside telephones.

A visitor set down almost anywhere in Austria in practically any month (except possibly November in the country) would find much to delight him, but an Austrian itinerary, like others, improves with planning. There are special places for sportsmen of all tastes, for mountain climbers, for lovers of great views, for students, for medievalists, for flower enthusiasts, for shoppers, for health seekers, for horsemen, for collectors of castle sojourns. Special information about these and other matters having to do with Austrian vacationing can be obtained from The Austrian State Tourist Department, 11 East 52nd St., New York 22, New York, either directly or through your travel agent. This office takes great pains fitting the plan to the person, dispenses useful and handsome literature, recommends reading and generally assists in setting the stage for an Austrian interlude that will last in memory.

Fusion

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

while Washington and London and Paris now face pressures at home, as well as from the uncommitted states, to respond in some positive way to the Soviet gesture.

In this crisis of manoeuvre, what is the policy for the free world to follow? What can a Canadian suggest, viewing the responsibilities of his own government, that will make sense in Ottawa and from Ottawa exert some possible influence where it counts—in Washington, in London and perhaps in Moscow? The Prime Minister already has indicated that he is well disposed towards a summit meeting and that, under conditions of proper inspection, he favors a suspension of testing. Is the central issue for us really expressed by the position that now is emerging from the White House and the State Department, namely, that the free world and the United States cannot, at this very moment, take the risk of suspension because there are tests that must be completed for the very protection of the vital interests of the free world itself? Indeed, it is Mr. Dulles' view, supported by the President, that the Russian suspension itself was evidence of bad faith because it was made at a moment when the Soviets had just completed an important series of major explosions.

In this dilemma where military, propaganda and diplomatic factors overlap and intertwine, perhaps it is wise to turn for guidance to some first principles that seem to govern the organized, political behavior of men on this anxious planet. In a peculiar way the issues posed by Lord Russell and the others only serve to remind us, not of the novelty of the situation, but of the ancient ingredients that comprise the unholy brew of history. For while fusion and the pollution of our atmosphere is novel, how to deal with an implacable enemy, with a Sparta that despises our Athens, this has little novelty about it. Soviet power rests on beliefs dynamic in their appeal to some peoples, both in the Soviet Union and elsewhere; at the same time those beliefs are destructive not only of precious values held by many societies, and particularly by our own, but also they are beliefs that somehow organize men's energies and are aimed, in large part, at the physical annihilation of our social order. It is this impossible contradiction that has to be resolved. How shall we treat a great power that possesses the atom as a military device when that power believes that it must win in any showdown between ideas and states because history is on its side? How far can those of us committed to another set of values take the great, calculated risk that Lord Russell asks of us? For what Lord Russell really is saying, in a sense, is very close to what George Kennan was suggesting two months ago, namely, that in the end "disengagement" must take place and that there is little or no likelihood the Russians would ever move to become the aggressors in Western Europe.

If Lord Russel asks us to take the risk of suspending tests and disavowing atomic weapons what is the very minimum of security conditions under which we could begin to consider or take that risk? For the time being, even admitting some of the more frightful predictions of the biologists, is the risk of deformity to the several thousand unborn children — that even today may be the consequence of Strontium 90 permeating our food and drink—is that risk greater or less than the psychological effect of suspension, to say nothing of disavowal, on the Soviets and their leaders—and on the uncommitted nations—who already believe that Russia is technically abreast of us in the atom and ahead in guided missiles? What can we learn from history about enemies facing each other across a deep ideological gulf where the only bridge is the one built for mutual assault? Surely one great lesson in such moments of profound social change is to maintain some equilibrium until time and fear and opportunity and new personalities somehow or other all congeal into new occasions for compromise in the search for common survival.

Of course we must not be so naive as to think that we could easily resist the suspension of tests if the Russians keep on doing it for a long enough time to make our diplomatic and propaganda po-

sition untenable. What do we have to negotiate with that might induce the Russians to go that next step, namely, the outlawing of atomic weapons by destroying stock piles and instituting a system of foolproof inspection to prevent the creation of new inventories? Are we ourselves really prepared to consider this program of nuclear disarmament when the very great manpower advantages which the Soviet world continues to have gives them, therefore, in the field of conventional armaments, a preponderance of European and Asiatic strength? Surely it is now almost a truism that our nuclear program was the great balancing item that offset the conventional arms of the Soviets from 1945 to 1952—before they began to have the bomb—and even to the present day.

To where does this discussion lead? I would suggest that above all it must not make us panic on grounds of an immediate propaganda victory or defeat. We have won and lost propaganda battles before. They are important but not crucial, except perhaps where they accumulate to the detriment of our entire diplomacy over the longer period. Our decisions, therefore, must be made on their diplomatic-military merits with enough imagination in their presentation to the world to secure us propaganda advantages whenever possible. This means, in my opinion, the following possible steps:

1. The White House must determine, with the British and the French taken into discussion, just how important it is to have the forthcoming series of tests which seem primarily to be designed to increase the variety of smaller technical weapons and to improve upon the present state of the "clean bomb" program. If there are really important technical problems to be solved then the test must be proceeded with, but if these problems can wait then there is much to be said for a graceful suspension, garnished with sufficient propaganda éclat to give it a useful diplomatic role in the present manoeuvres. This may mean too a reconsideration of the "fourth country" problem, with France now on the very edge of becoming a nuclear power. There is much to be said, tactically, for letting the French and the British proceed with their own tests until the Soviets are prepared to accept an effective inspection-control system.

2. We must tell the world as powerfully as we can how far the Soviets have made impossible the work of the now enlarged United Nations Disarmament Commission. We must fasten on to Moscow that responsibility but we can only do so if our hands are clean. Those "clean hands" may better be washed by the suspension of tests, by willingness to consider new proposals for nuclear and conventional disarmament and by eliminating the appearance of rigidity in our negotiating position on these matters — a quality that unfortunately has come to be associated, in much of Europe and free Asia, with Mr. Dulles' personality and policies.

At the same time, as Canadians, we can begin to take the independent view that no state has the legal right to use the atmosphere for its own experiments when such activities are dangerous to other states and possibly to all mankind. Indeed it was a celebrated Canadian-United States case, the Trail Smelter Arbitration, that made it clear that air pollution is a wrong for which the polluting country can be held liable when damage is caused "down-air" to states nearby.

3. We must prepare for the "summit" with serious efforts at international education about its limits and possibilities. Certainly nuclear disarmament with proper inspection should come high on that agenda. But it is of little use to prepare for the possibility of failure unless our own public mind and the public mind of the Afro-Asian world is somehow made ready to sense the "who" and "why" of failure. So far as it is possible we must not allow ourselves to appear as the upholders of atomic warfare. We must present ourselves as the defenders of mankind while Russian ideology openly plays games with the race and with history. It would be a tragedy if the summit conference left the impression that it was "we" who somehow or other failed to agree to a way out. Indeed, there is a vast and bitter irony in the extent to which the homeland of advertising somehow has been unable to employ its obvious or subliminal arts beyond Madison Avenue into that more dangerous world where everyone plays for keeps.

4. In the end we must stress the unity of life and the unity of mankind. We must underscore the transitory nature of ideologies and how little they should count when the destiny of the species is involved. Yet in keeping the long view, and our faith in it, before the world we must remember that political motives and power operate in the immediate forefront of time and we cannot formulate policies to deal with crises by thinking of eternity. In our patience and our power, in our belief in the ultimate unity of all men in their search for easing the burdens of life and enjoying its bounties, may be found policies and programs where great fear even if it is not eliminated from experience, hovers disciplined in the corner of history.

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Recession

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

1956 and 1957.

Consumer spending per person increased at the rate of 3.10 per cent per year.

Industry's gross domestic product per man-hour — our productivity — increased 3.90 per cent per year.

But while we were earning more, spending more, producing more and providing more jobs in the lush days of 1956 an anomaly developed: unemployment began to rise.

The basic reasons for the strange development are huge immigration and the entry into the labor force of many women as well as now-grown early-wartime babies. There was a 20 per cent increase in the birth rate from the depths of the depression to the late 1930's. Thus, more young people are hitting the labor market now than a few years ago.

That's where we have been.

Now, our recession has carried us downward. Where are we going?

Our last recession was in 1954. There are some points of similarity and some points of difference with our present condition. A comparison may help us understand the nature of this recession.

The Gross National Product in constant dollars per person dropped 5 per cent between 1953 and 1954. The drop from 1956 to 1957 was 3 per cent.

In the earlier recession the index of industrial production posted the high in July of 1953. Then the index dropped 5.2 per cent to a low in March, 1954. This time the considerably higher high was reached in January, 1957. Between that figure and the December one the drop was 7 per cent.

Looking at employment through the composite industrial employment index, there was a 5 per cent drop shown in 1954. The lowest point was actually reached 18 months after the high, but the index was steady for many months previously. Taking the January 1958 index we find only a 3.5 per cent drop from the high of last August.

Consumer spending was little affected in 1954. There was a drop from 1953 of less than one per cent in retail trade totals. This is true also when comparing 1957 with 1956 and making allowance for inflation.

These comparisons show that this recession is different in two important respects from the 1954 recession. First, unemployment, in terms of the industrial index, has not been as high as in 1954 but we have seen more persons become unemployed in a shorter length of time than in 1954. The second factor is the sharp decline in industrial production in 1957.

The lesson to be drawn is that the current recession is different from what we experienced in 1954. We have a more vicious recession now — a recession caused by too much productive capacity which, in turn, resulted from overly enthusiastic projections by business and industry of the ability—or willingness—of consumers to consume.

A few months ago, Robert Fowler, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, termed the practice over-expanding and then waiting for consumption to catch up as the great contradiction of our society. It is in the tight jaws of that contradiction rather than in a post-war adjustment that we find ourselves.

We are not alone. We won't get out of it alone either, although there are several paths up. As a trading nation we need the world. As a major stronghold of U.S. subsidiaries we are greatly dependent not only on what home offices will invest here but also on how much these offices will call on their subsidiaries for raw materials and other needs.

In Canada we have entered into a stage of unrequired supply for various reasons. At the same time, our population has increased — particularly in work force potential — by greater numbers than in any other period. That is why our unemployment in percentage terms, is greater than that of the U.S.

Where are we going now? Here is what is happening this year.

Our capital investment is projected to reach over $8.5 billion this year. This is 2.3 per cent behind 1957, but the second highest on record. This bodes well for the year.

As we break the total down we find that business capital investment—in contrast to social and housing capital investment—will drop by a serious 11 per cent from 1957. Large drops are being registered in manufacturing. Pulp and paper, for example, is tumbling 50 per cent from 1957. Mining is down. Forestry is down. The drop in this same type of investment between 1953 and 1954 was 8.5 per cent.

Obviously a large part of the drop this year is being absorbed by investment in houses and institutional buildings. Housing investments alone are slated to increase more than $200 million over 1957.

A large part of the investment which offsets this drop comes from the public coffers. One out of every three capital investment dollars being invested this year is a public dollar. This represents a tremendous increase over past years. Back in 1955 public monies accounted for only 26.5 per cent of investment.

Tie this fact in with unemployment insurance, old age pensions and other social securities and you get a fair idea of the importance of government spending in this situation. The government is trying to ease off the effects of depression by pouring money into the works. This is fine—if the economy starts to curve upward in reasonable time.

Inventories, which were fairly stable in 1954 and 1955, then started racing smartly upward with hardly a pause until last November. Ever since then inventories have been edging downward. It's a good sign. New orders in manufacturing industry have not softened very much these past months.

These developments are showing up in industrial production. In March, 1957 industrial production started to fall. The tumble was fairly consistent all year but was halted in January, when a good increase took place. This may mark a new trend. The current upward movement of steel ingot production reinforces this view.

The happiest indicators are those of housing. Starts in the first two months this year were 9,265 units compared to 4,042 units for the same period of 1957. Contract award figures for March show the continuation of this trend.

Wholesale prices, particularly in industrial raw materials, have picked up these past months after tumbling for a long time. This shows a stabilization in price at the primary end of manufacturing, which is good. However, the continuing jump in consumer prices dampens enthusiasm.

The more we examine the economy in detail the more we find dismal facts side by side with bright ones. But the broad look shows an increasing number of important bright spots. The patient can be sick a long time after the crisis is passed. It is possible that our economic danger point is now—or soon about to be—behind us. If the world is moving with us, especially the U.S., the year 1957, which plummeted in, may float out.

Teachers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

ers, then, be referred to as *Mentor* when they are addressed, or mentioned in public, and their standing thus be elevated.

Teachers might receive more honors and awards. The rose-gowned high degree of Doctor of Laws is a splendid thing, but it cannot be awarded indiscriminately. What we need is a lesser honorary degree, suitable for wider distribution. Such a degree could be conferred by Teachers' Colleges and Colleges of Education upon teachers who had shown faithfulness and skill in their work over the years, or who had made some worthy contribution to learning and teaching in the form of useful text books, or notable projects. As a possible name for such a degree I offer the words *Praeceptor Eminens* (eminent teacher). The honor might carry a badge or jewel to pin on one's gown, or lapel.

Perhaps the Crown would consider more honors for teachers. Distinction as *Queen's Counsellor* is given each year to a goodly squadron of barristers-at-law. Surely those who spend their lives in the

formal educating of society are also worthy of such honors. Provincial governments might, I submit, offer the Crown occasional, even annual lists of teachers and school administrators who were thought to merit such distinction. Then, as well, the Crown might now and then award rarer honors, O.B.E.'s, M.B.E.'s, Canada Medals, and other such glittering treasures.

Speaking in Ottawa, Mr. Wallace Muir once electrified a group of teachers with these words:

"Nearly every human being, if he will look back into the secret places of his mind, finds that he has been particularly influenced by some one, two, or perhaps three, teachers . . . Chances are this memory, warm and fresh, is the memory of an unassuming, unpretentious-looking person who might not make a very strong first impression in an industrial employment office; but a man or woman whose simple honesty, whose quiet courage appealed to the splendid idealism of your youth; a man or a woman whose God-given curiosity and divine tolerance of short-comings which beset us all, inspires you in moments of quiet contemplation, even to this day."

If Mr. Muir's words be true, and few adults will discredit them, we should do more to acknowledge our society's debt to the teacher. Perhaps if we adorn the paedagogical plum tree with brighter flowers and sweeter fruit, adventurous young people in greater numbers will be tempted to climb it. Certainly those of us who are already perched in the branches will relish the new delights.

Parlor Politics

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

nical suggestions, most of which, in my case, were accepted."

The politicians' inexperience was one of the features of the 1957 campaign. They improved the second time around. Robert J. Kerr, 35, supervisor of broadcast regulations in Ottawa says:

"The politicians started to realize they can't walk into television like radio, where somebody else wrote the script and if the politician was a good reader he simply sat and read it. That little television tube is a stickler for sincerity — and if a guy doesn't know exactly what he's saying and why he's saying it, it hits the viewer fast.

"We told the parties, 'We want the best you can possibly do. You people are amateurs but you're using professional facilities. We want you to be good because if you're not it's the CBC that gets blamed.' That's why we gave the parties all the production help and rehearsal facilities they wanted."

Much of the improvement resulted from better production. There had been a tendency to sit back, overwhelmed by the formally-worded regulations, and allow the inexperienced politicians free reign. In practice, the producers found a large area in which to operate before either bumping into the rules or the will of the politician, whose time, after all, it is.

Any dramatization or devices considered theatrical are prohibited. A panel discussion by identified persons is allowed, but a candidate cannot answer questions put by an actor playing a part.

The producer is emphasized because television ultimately is impression. Lacking any formula for measuring impact, the producer's experience and ideas must be relied on to create an impression. He is the professional at television, the politician the amateur. The politician may know what to say, the producer knows how he must say it. The candidate may have all sorts of compelling arguments to put across to the electorate but if his personality fails to come through then the impression — and appeal — will be missing. Thus, as one producer said, Liberal leader Lester B. Pearson's speeches were excellent — and Diefenbaker's were excellent for television. A subtle point but all-important.

C.B.C. Producer Michael Hind-Smith produced Pearson from Ottawa three times. The first time they met Hind-Smith asked Pearson's ideas.

"What kind of impression do you want to make?" asked the producer.

"Here's my speech," replied Pearson.

"Yes, but how do you want the viewer to see you?"

This point resulted in a detailed self-analysis by Pearson and the speech was rewritten four times to get across what became a definite and conscious purpose — a series of impressions of an able leader reducing issues to a level where the correct answer (and resulting vote) was obvious.

The better part of a day was spent on each appearance. That Pearson did not come through with force and conviction was probably because his realization of the importance of television does not include a relish for the medium.

Nonetheless, certain aspects of his shyness was skillfully used when Pearson did a national broadcast from Toronto. Producer Vince Tovell, who got to know the former External Affairs minister well when Tovell headed the CBC's United Nation's bureau in New York, recalled a trait Pearson has of leaning forward on the edge of his seat when he is extremely interested in what he is saying. Contrasted with the aura of shyness, it develops a strong bond between speaker and listener. Tovell worked on this as a development of Pearson's style, making sure that it appeared natural and sincere and not an unnatural imposition.

One of the reasons for the prime minister's success was that he was the only candidate who used a full-time professional to aid with telecasts. Allister H. Grosart, former Toronto advertising agency executive and now Diefenbaker's chief adviser, made sure there was a purpose and form to each appearance; the prime minister gave the time necessary to make sure the purpose and form came through.

Hind-Smith, on earlier Diefenbaker appearances, noted his abilities. Most people, he reckoned, see Diefenbaker as a stagy person with perhaps an evangelistic approach. This was the appearance developed for his political telecasts. The Prime Minister appeared right at home, which he was, and the effect came through with conviction and sincerity. What he said didn't necessarily last — but the impression he made did.

Walker, who produced Diefenbaker in Toronto, also felt these abilities.

"He's a terrific performer. He had many other commitments and he was tired but he realized he had to give a performance — and he did. It was surprising considering how tired he was, and it was a good performance. He knows how to handle his material and how he wanted to say it. He not only was open to comment but requested aid. He asked for suggestions, got them and used them."

CCF leader M. J. Coldwell, acknowledged with Knowles to be one of the most effective performers, projects differently. The impression is one of quiet, unassuming sincerity. Diefenbaker strides but Coldwell sits quietly in a high-backed chair.

Even after the approach is mastered there remains an undefinable touch that puts the candidate across. Social Credit leader Solon Low, for instance, always knew what his purpose was and how to accomplish it. The result, according to Hind-Smith:

"Low is very capable; always well-organized, always methodical, always uses a teleprompter, always has a pleasant smile, always a little humor — and as a result always a little dull."

Walker feels it is all-important for the performer to be natural within his personality, that a shift will be spotted by the public as phony.

"I think it's a mistake to sell a politician the way a new car is sold. This applies particularly to recognized speakers whom the public knows. If he changes this known style there will be a reaction against him. Selling is done by an anonymous announcer who is created by a writer. The politician is known, especially to his constituents, and any change will be detected."

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LA PROVINCE DE Québec

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

Dr. Mutchmor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

would love to have him on regular panel shows such as "Fighting Words." He turns down such offers.

Even the United Church Observer cannot get his permission to run a personal profile article.

Dr. Mutchmor's news value lies more in what he says than what he does. Unlike a predecesor, Dr. John Coburn, he makes no personal tours of the clubs and pubs he denounces.

Coburn used to put on a false mustache and venture into Toronto's haunts of sin to see for himself. Mutchmor doesn't want his picture taken in such surroundings. So he gets all his sin reports at second hand.

His one cocktail bar expedition was in New York where he could go unrecognized.

There were hoots of laughter from Canadian drinkers when he reported that cocktail recipes included . . "references to a dash of bitters, a maraschino cherry and *bromo-selzer* for the gin fizzes."

Dr. Mutchmor's method of dealing with an "evil" is to read about it, devour all the available statistics and reports, then launch a barrage of letters, speeches and phone calls at those responsible — and at the public, whom he once called "the great executioner."

He makes no publicized forays into city halls, bearing bundles of salacious books. But the famous *Peyton Place* incident put him on the front pages quicker than that.

He revealed that he had bought a copy of Grace Metalious' sexy bestseller in Buffalo and unwittingly smuggled it into Canada, where it was banned. He read it, then took a train for Ottawa to oppose an application for the ban to be lifted. On the train he read it again "to refresh my memory."

"The authoress included several bedroom scenes per couple," he explained. "It's all right to have one bedroom scene if it's important to the story, but any more makes it obscene. I will burn my copy."

Frank Chamberlain, publicist for the United Church, has spent 21 years persuading Dr. Mutchmor to tone down some of his press releases. He has heard plenty of criticism of them.

"But," he says, "I am a strong advocate of Mutchmor. He's made a great contribution to the United Church and to the moral life of the nation. He's a catalyst—he wakes the church up. He's the conscience of the church—and people don't always like consciences."

Chamberlain says Mutchmor is a crusader for the poor and the little man against bigness of all kinds. "The church has to have people who will be firm and bold and show the world its sins. Too many elements in it are just pussyfooting," he says.

Criticism does not bother the crusader. He welcomes it as a sign that his mesages are striking home.

Dr. Mutchmor's basic theme is that big cities attract evil: people should cling to the stern, rural virtues of their forefathers.

Although he has spent most of his life in cities he never forgets his own upbringing in tiny Providence Bay on Manitoulin Island in Northern Ontario.

His toughness may come from his days as an artillery sergeant in France in World War I. Or the five summer vacations he worked on a railroad gang.

He graduated in arts and philosophy at the University of Toronto, later taking a theology course at Union Seminary, New York.

He was ordained in Winnipeg in 1920 and worked for years in Robertson House, a New Canadian settlement.

He returned to Toronto as associate secretary of his present board in 1937. Promptly, he lashed out at beverage rooms.

From the start he squelched the idea that preachers should stick to the Gospel. "Of all the odious platitudes from certain sources, that," he declared, "is the most nauseous."

The late R. E. Knowles of the Toronto *Star* noted on his arrival: "This is a personality all its own, this Mutchmor chap, and Canada will not be slow to learn that he is here."

Canada soon learned. During the war, the new secretary scourged the government for sending shiploads of beer overseas to the troops "while the tools of war lie rusting in the sidings."

After the war, he led a great losing fight against cocktail bars in Ontario. George Drew's government, he charged, had to choose between providing low-cost housing, barley hog feed and booze. —"They chose booze."

He declared that the government was dominated by the liquor interests. This, replied Drew, was "a brazen falsehood".

In 1950, he announced that vice was rampant in Toronto the Good. The beer-swilling city was a disgrace to Canada. This drew the fire of the Mayor, city controllers and several ministers. "This report he has whipped up," said Rev. Ray McCleary of Woodgreen United, "represents his own opinion and does not reflect the opinion of the United Church."

Recently Dr. Mutchmor has concentrated on gambling which, he feels, causes corruption in police forces and a worse moral decay than alcohol. He has condemned service clubs for running raffles, church groups for bingo, stores and supermarkets for giveaways. He has also

blasted dubious films such as "Baby Doll" as a cause of sex crimes and renewed the assault on working mothers.

He appeals to mothers whose husbands are earning more than $3,500 a year to stay home, love their children, and forget a new freezer or TV set.

Marriages in which both parties work, he says, are selfish and "scarcely to be dignified by the name of marriage".

At one meeting he condemned gambling on penny shares in the stock market and advised church members to stick to safe gilt-edged stocks. This caused considerable argument, not only on the principle involved, but on which stocks could be considered safe.

He is not opposed to radio and television as such (he has both at home) but says they are not good for lonely old folk as they "intensify their hermit-like existence".

A non-smoker, he has always opposed church resolutions against smoking. He feels it is a wasteful and injurious habit but not worth an all-out campaign.

The regulations of Wesley House, the church's big grimy headquarters on Queen St. West, forbid smoking. But the rule is quietly broken from time to time.

The late secretary of the general council, Dr. Gordon Sisco, used to open his office window to snatch a quick puff. Several ministers now smoke at meetings.

While he continues to press demands for an investigation into beer and liquor "monopolies" and nationalization of the industry, Dr. Mutchmor's attitude to the ordinary drinker is changing.

He was the first official in the United Church to suggest accepting the moderate drinker. At his board meeting two years ago he heard minister after minister say many of their best members were moderate drinkers.

A church commission is now re-examining the church attitude to this type of drinker and Dr. Mutchmor's board is thinking of opening a rehabilitation centre for alcoholics.

The old Methodist view of a drunkard as a moral leper is giving way to the concept of alcoholism as a sickness.

There are signs, too, that other church officials at Wesley House, 90 per cent of whom are quiet, conservative clergymen with a horror of headlines, have succeeded in curbing Dr. Mutchmor's language, if not his determination.

This year's Board of Evangelism and Social Service report was the mildest in years.

Although he is revered as a great man by thousands of "little people" in the church, he has antagonized many well-to-do church supporters. They view him as a bigot and worse, a socialist. They, together with many moderate thinkers who feel, simply, that he goes too far, have been putting pressure on the 800-member general council to "do something" about Mutchmor.

But the council has never publicly criticized or disciplined the zealous board secretary.

Nobody can kill his conscience — and the United Church cannot remove a permanent board secretary unless for moral turpitude or worse.

Mutchmor's private life, needless to say, is beyond reproach. And no one has ever questioned his sincerity.

He lives comfortably in a large detached house on High Park Ave., Toronto with his American-born wife (whom he met in New York in his seminary days) and one married daughter.

He has three daughters and one son. He managed to set up house after World War I without extra income from his wife. "But," he admits, "things are more difficult nowadays."

As board secretary he receives about $7,000 a year and undoubtedly earns it. He works from before 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. taking a half-hour nap in his office from 1 to 1.30.

Rather than eat in the busy Wesley House canteen he brings his lunches in from cafes. He lists his "clubs" on a church reference form as "Queen St. restaurants and Mr. Wing's coke bar."

He works efficiently — short letters, terse phone calls, his hand always near the buzzer that brings one of his secretaries flying in with documents.

He is out preaching at least three evenings a week and makes frequent trips to meetings all over Canada.

The most reasoned criticisms of him outside the church are that he is against too many things and "for" too few; and that he is out of step with the times.

It is too late for Torontonians to behave like villagers — and many of them have no rural tradition to fall back on; they or their forefathers came from the big, free-drinking cities of Europe.

United Church clergy are encouraged to retire at 70, which leaves Dr. Mutchmor five more active years. And in between wondering what to do with Mutchmor, United Churchmen are taking time to wonder what they'll do without him.

He is the last of a great line of Methodist thunderers. There is nobody to carry on his battle with the same force. When he goes there will be gaps in the front pages and a gap in Canadian life.

Insurance

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 36

Another way, if the difficulties are of temporary duration, or if you simply have to do it in your circumstances, is to borrow money on your insurance policy either to meet the premiums or just to live. But the borrowings have to be paid back to restore the policy so, if you do that and you cannot restore it after you have spent your equity, you will have cancelled out your policy and be out of protection. My own recommendation is to buy insurance coverage up to the amount you need and, should a temporary period of unemployment ever make it impossible for you to meet the premiums, take paid-up insurance to value. That way you never lose your insurance policy, a fact you'll appreciate when you return to work. There are paid-up values in most policies and particularly in the group pension plans of many companies.

Usually an individual leaving a company where he has been employed for several years has a portion of paid-up pension to his credit. It is vell to leave it to your credit too, as many who have taken cash settlements in the hope of building funds faster have discovered there are no easy roads to fortune as there sometimes seems to be.

Dependent?

What is meant by "dependent" for the purposes of the new Ontario Hospital plan and how long do you have to wait to get in if you don't join at the start? Is there any out-patient service? H.J., Huntsville.

According to the Regulations of the plan, a dependent is defined as meaning a spouse, or any child of a person who is dependent upon that person for support and is (1) under the age of 19 years and unmarried, or (2) 19 years of age or over and mentally or physically infirm, but does not include the spouse of any such dependent. Outpatient services are provided to an out-patient by a hospital when used for emergency diagnosis and treatment within 24 hours after an accident. They include the use of an operating room and anaesthetic facilities, with the necessary equipment and supplies; routine surgical supplies; essential nursing service; laboratory, radiological and other diagnostic procedures and the necessary interpretations for assisting emergency diagnosis and treatment. An out-patient is a person who receives such out-patient services.

If you do not join the plan by the enrolment date of Sept. 30, you will have a maximum of three months to wait. This is down from the original announcement that you would have to wait six months to join.

in Toronto – the
PARK PLAZA
of course!

Editorials

Tilts At The Top

THE RESIGNATIONS of some senior civil servants seem to have shocked many Canadians. There has been dark talk about "firing top men" and "destroying the civil service". It's nonsense of course. The civil service is a massive organization — too massive, but that's not the point at issue — and the disappearance of a few upper-bracket members will affect it not a whit.

Theoretically, it does not matter to the civil service what party holds power. The bureaucracy goes on with its job of administration, simply adapting itself to the inevitable changes in policy. And that is precisely what happens, as far as the great bulk of the bureaucracy is concerned. But at the top, there are a few men who are advisers as much as administrators. If one party has been in office for a long time, it is inevitable that these men become artisans of policy as much as their bosses, the ministers.

What happens when the Government changes — and many of the old policies change? The adviser-administrator must either change his thinking or get out. If his advice to the old minister came from his own convinced opinion, it is clear that adapting himself to the ideas of the new must be a very difficult, perhaps impossible, process.

It follows that there must be some shuffling of top personnel. There may be a loss of administrative experience, but there is a gain in freshness of thinking — and above all, a strengthening of elected authority over the bureaucracy.

Backyard Beauty

WE HAVE a great deal of sympathy for town planners. Surely they have the most frustrating job of any group of people in this country. They plan and plan, and all the while the rambunctious cities and towns keep sprawling out, compounding all the mistakes of earlier years and growing in ugliness as well as size.

But the planners themselves are not blameless. They often become so obsessed with planning that they would put us all into carefully diagrammed straitjackets. The other day, for example, planners in North York recommended that post-to-post clotheslines be barred from a new housing project; they wanted circular clotheslines, to give backyards a more pleasing appearance. If the North York council had gone along with the planners — which, thank heaven, it didn't — the next step, presumably, would be to prescribe what flowers the householders could plant and what types of clothes could be hung on the lines.

Possibly planners would get more cooperation if they took more care about the public image of themselves they create — artisans of more beautiful communities or rather special crackpots.

Tides—In And Out

PREMIER FROST of Ontario is said to be considering the calling of a general election in the fall — a year before the legal term of his Conservative Government ends. Political pundits are saying that he will do so to take advantage of the Conservative "tide" that has swept the country. A more logical reason, however, would be that the Ontario Liberals are still badly disorganized, and their new leadership does not promise any quick repair job on their broken-down provincial machine.

Canny provincial leaders are not likely to be swayed too much by talk about a "tide". They know too well that there is an immense difference between federal and provincial politics, and that a federal tide can be a provincial backwash.

During the long Liberal reign at Ottawa, the provinces showed an increasing tendency to maintain a sort of balance of power between themselves and the Federal Government. It remains to be seen whether the trend continues, but there could very well be an adverse provincial reaction to the overwhelming Conservative strength at Ottawa.

Block That Plug

PRIME MINISTER Diefenbaker is re-shaping his cabinet. While he's at it, he should inform the ministers that, while politics can be a chancey sort of business, they should exercise some caution in the ways they supplement their quite handsome salaries.

We believe this bit of advice is necessary, because not so long ago there appeared an advertisement for an American news magazine that carried a picture of Secretary of State Ellen Fairclough. The impression created was that the Secretary endorsed the magazine.

It would add little to the prestige of Mr. Diefenbaker's Government to have, say, the Minister of Finance endorsing an adding machine, the Minister of External Affairs praising a certain brand of tranquillizing pills or the Minister of Public Works expressing his preference for a particular kind of cement.

Liquor and Hypocrisy

THERE ARE encouraging signs that even politicians are becoming sick of the hypocrisy that governs the advertising of liquor.

In Alberta, the Government has stated that meetings will be held to work out a new set of regulations to govern liquor advertising. The announcement was welcomed by the Opposition, whose leader, Harper Prowse, has advocated the dropping of present restrictions. "If we're going to grow up let's grow up all the way," says Mr. Prowse.

In Manitoba, the Legislature voted to ask Ottawa to call a conference of provincial representatives to work out a national code for liquor advertising.

Most provinces prohibit direct advertising of liquor but permit a devious device called institutional advertising. This means that a brewer or a distiller can put the name of his company to advertisements urging Canadians to protect wild life or use their leisure profitably but he cannot mention his product. It also means that all sorts of subterfuges are used to get around the restrictions; that printing jobs are placed outside the country — with a resulting loss to Canadian workers; that Canadian publications are denied revenue that flows to American publications flooding into Canada; and that manufacturers of a legal product are not permitted to advertise that product.

The sooner the hypocrisy ends, the better.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

66c (Uncle Ken, 87c).

Time for an IMPERIAL *Toast*

Breaking the glasses after a toast is still a custom on occasions where men wish to honour a special person in an imperial manner. The glasses are often thrown in the fireplace... but in olden times the toaster emptied his glass and threw it over his left shoulder, "so that no less worthy toast may be drunk out of it"

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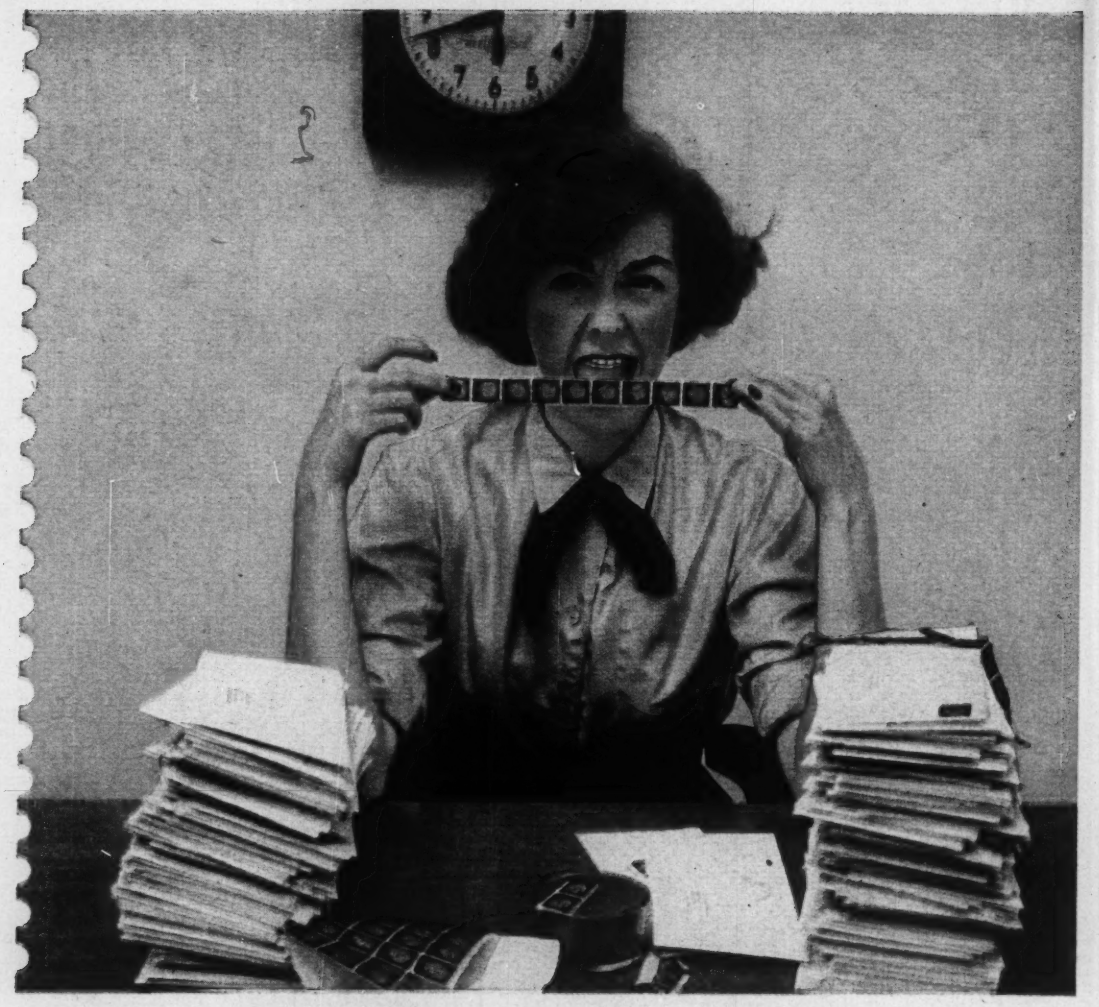

I've been framed!

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